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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: Partly cloudy, 15-20 (61-68). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 14-19 (57-66). LONDON: Partly cloudy, 15-20 (59-68). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 14-19 (57-66). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 15-20 (59-68). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 14-19 (57-66). ADDITIONAL WEATHER COMICS PAGE

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	10.90
Belgium	15 B.F.	Luxembourg	15 L.F.
Denmark	5 D.	Norway	11 N.
Finland	11 F.	Netherlands	11.50 Flor.
France	5 F.	Nigeria	11 N.
Germany	1.30 D.M.	Portugal	20 Esc.
Greece	10 P.	Spain	16 Ptas.
Great Britain	10 P.	Sweden	12.50 S.F.
India	Rs. 4.50	Switzerland	1.50 S.F.
Iran	20 Rials	Turkey	1.50 Lira
Israel	2.5 Lira	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50.30
		Yugoslavia	1.50 D.

28,431



Nixon-Sadat motorcade making its way past dense crowds from the Cairo airport to the Kubbah Palace yesterday.

Nixon Receives Warm Welcome in Cairo

By John Herbers

CAIRO, June 12 (AP).—Large crowds of Egyptians greeted President Nixon enthusiastically today when he arrived on the first stop of his Middle East tour.

For about 10 miles along a crowded route from Cairo Airport to Kubbah Palace, Mr. Nixon, who rode in an open-top car with President Anwar Sadat, was proclaimed in chants and on banners as a peacemaker in a series of friendly relations between the two countries.

At the palace, Mr. Nixon, who is under investigation for impeachment proceedings at home, was greeted by a "rocked" administration, received a kiss from President Sadat, who said in a welcoming speech.

"The role of the United States under the leadership of President Nixon is vital to promote peace and tranquility in the area. It is a great challenge, but I am convinced that with goodwill and determination, the situation of the Middle East is apt to meet it."

At Mr. Nixon's side during most of the day, though attracting little attention, was Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who had laid the groundwork for the visit, but who yesterday broke through police lines and surged toward the car as the two Presidents, standing up in the car, smiled and waved.

It was obvious that the demonstrations had been organized with the help of the government. Pictures of Mr. Nixon and Mr. Sadat smiling side by side were held aloft along the streets. There were such banners as "We Trust Nixon" and "You Have Our Confidence, Nixon," turned out in mass production.

At the gate to the palace, the crowds were held back while the motorcade moved through spacious gardens to the green-trimmed stucco building. The two Presidents and their parties then went to a second-story balcony for brief ceremonies before a small crowd of dignitaries, reporters and television cameras.

President Sadat, appearing relaxed and cordial, said, "I am not (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



President Anwar Sadat welcoming President Nixon on his arrival in Cairo yesterday.

Says It May Strain Israeli Ties

Rabin Warns on New Arab-U.S. Friendship

TEL AVIV, Israel, June 12 (UPI).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin said today that the new amity between the United States and the Arabs may strain the U.S.-Israeli friendship and create differences of opinion.

He said the Arabs do not seek U.S. friendship when they go to war but when they want development aid and use it for advancing peace and not at the expense of the American friendship with Israel.

Mr. Rabin spoke at graduation exercises at the Weizmann Institute of Science. At the same time, security authorities prepared for the arrival on Sunday of President Nixon and the activation of "Operation Eagle," the code name for measures to guard Mr. Nixon.

"It is very possible that as a result of the American-Arab closing of ranks we shall also have to arrive at differences of opinion or a disparity in views between us and the United States," Mr. Rabin said.

But, he said, "I prefer the verbal arguments and the political struggle to the military conflict."

Mr. Rabin, who has held office for nine days, spoke after Mr. Nixon arrived in Egypt. He welcomed Mr. Nixon's statement proposing a common goal toward progress and peace.

Washington has promised economic aid to Egypt and Syria. It has renewed diplomatic relations with Cairo and plans a similar move with Damascus.

"I hope the United States will be sober-minded enough to realize," Mr. Rabin said, "that the Arabs' acceptance of aid is an important gesture, one to use and to take advantage of, but

only for the purpose of advancing peace, for the purpose of achieving calm, for the purpose of changing toward development, but by no means at the expense of the intimate and traditional friendship between Israel and the United States."

In Jerusalem, in another development, Defense Minister Shimon Peres charged that Syria systematically tortured Israeli prisoners of war with beatings, starvation and electric shocks to sensitive parts of the body and that two prisoners died because of the treatment.

Mr. Peres said at a crowded special session of the Knesset (parliament) that those in Syria responsible for the alleged torture should be brought to trial on war-crimes charges.

"The Syrians did not restrain themselves from any kind of punishment such as electrical shock on sensitive parts of the body, the pulling out of fingernails, beatings and whipping of the heels and open wounds," Mr. Peres said, as about 50 of the freed prisoners looked on from the Knesset gallery.

"At this stage we already know that five soldiers were injured by these tortures and another two died, apparently from these brutalities," he said.

There was no immediate Syrian response to the charges.

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Trials of Ehrlichman, Co-Defendants Re-Joined

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI).—Federal Judge Gerhard Gesell today rescinded his own order postponing the trial of former presidential aide John Ehrlichman and indicated that Mr. Ehrlichman and three co-defendants, charged in connection with the September, 1971, break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist, will be tried together.

The action came during an afternoon hearing at which the White House waived most of its claims of privilege on personal files subpoenaed by the former domestic adviser to the President.

"Now it appears we are in a position where we are able to go ahead with all the defendants at once," the judge told the court.

Judge Gesell said that he would probably make the final decision on whether to join Mr. Ehrlichman's trial with that of the others tomorrow after a meeting with attorneys for both sides.

The trial of Mr. Ehrlichman's three co-defendants was scheduled to start Monday, but this would

probably be delayed for several weeks by the latest development.

Under the agreement announced by the judge, papers selected from Mr. Ehrlichman's files will be submitted to him and to defense counsel in chambers "free of any kind of privilege."

Previously the White House had insisted that the final determination of what material would be surrendered could be made by President Nixon alone. Judge Gesell ruled that excluding Mr. Ehrlich-

sell ruled that the court and not the President would make the final decision. It was this impasse that appeared to be broken by today's agreement.

Sixth Amendment

The White House had offered to let Mr. Ehrlichman examine the files in question himself but had denied similar access to his attorneys. But Judge Gesell ruled that excluding Mr. Ehrlich-

man's lawyers violated the Sixth Amendment guarantee of right to counsel.

The new order came after special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski had asked Judge Gesell to withdraw his order of yesterday severing Mr. Ehrlichman's trial from that of his three co-defendants.

Mr. Jaworski presented an affidavit from White House attorney Fred Buzhardt stating that he personally had examined the material and had found that "there is nothing contained in the subpoenaed documents which bears on the issue of [Mr. Ehrlichman's] guilt or innocence... and particularly nothing which is arguable or exculpatory."

The special prosecutor further argued that "indefinite continuance of Mr. Ehrlichman's trial may well mean a postponement until the Spring of 1975... or perhaps no trial at all."

The former White House aide is scheduled to stand trial on charges relating to the Watergate cover-up beginning Sept. 8 and, (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

U.S. May Aid in Aegean Dispute

ANKARA, June 12 (UPI).—The United States has offered to mediate the dispute between Turkey and Greece over the oil-rich Aegean continental shelf, Foreign Ministry sources said today.

They said U.S. Ambassador William McCumber made the offer in a meeting with Foreign Minister Turgut Gunes.

Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Grubisikov also met Mr. Gunes. The sources said he expressed

concern over Turkish-Greek tension and said that the Soviet Union felt the dispute could be solved only through bilateral talks.

Meanwhile, the Greek government today announced in Athens that its navy and air force would hold combined maneuvers in the Aegean starting June 15. The day Turkey announced that its research vessel Candarli would resume probing for oil in waters claimed by Greece.

Group of 10 Decision

U.S. Compromise Enhances Gold's Value in World Loans

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI).—The United States and other leading industrial nations have agreed in principle "that gold could be used as collateral for international borrowing," the office of Treasury Secretary William Simon announced today.

This major breakthrough, in effect "unfreezing" gold reserves—as long demanded by European nations—was greeted with open relief in Italy, which had just about run out of credit to meet its mounting balance-of-payments deficit.

The agreement represented a compromise by the United States. It amounted to recognition by the United States for the first time that the official gold price of \$422.2 an ounce is unrealistic. The accord was reached last night at a dinner hosted by Bank of Italy President Guido Carli for the so-called Group of 10—major trading partners.

It came on the eve of a two-day session of the International Monetary Fund's Committee of 20, which met today to approve a package of interim monetary reform steps as well as a plan by its managing director, Johannes Wittert, for the sale of some of its gold for the benefit of poor nations.

In Rome, officials said that the new ability to use gold reserves as collateral for loans will amount to a virtual revolution, bringing the gold price close to the unofficial market price of \$156 an ounce. At that level, Italy's gold reserves would be worth about \$14 billion instead of \$5.5 billion.

France Benefits, Too

France, also hard-pressed because of mounting costs for oil, was enthusiastic about the agreement, too. French gold holdings, about \$4.3 billion at the \$42.22 price, would be quadrupled—at least for borrowing purposes.

In London, the price of gold dropped, then recovered on the bullion market, Reuters reported. Early nervousness clipped \$375 an ounce from the bullion price, sending it down to \$133.50. But afternoon dealings sent the price up by \$3 an ounce.

(The lira meanwhile continued to fall on the foreign exchange market. Its value in dealings today was down 13.8 percent on its pre-float value of February, 1973, compared with 18.67 percent yesterday. Dealers in Milan said they did not expect today's Washington announcement on the use of gold as borrowing collateral to produce any short-term relief for the lira. The agreement had been widely anticipated and discounted in exchange market circles, they said.)

The 10 big nations' private agreement on using their own gold as higher-priced collateral may embitter the poor nations unless it is accompanied by additional benefits designed especially for them.

Jeremy Morse, British chairman of the Committee of 20, said last week that it would be "intolerable" if any deal on gold "gave rich, developed countries an effective increase in liquidity to meet oil deficits, while nothing was done for those developing countries which face similar deficits with generally weaker borrowing power."

The U.S. Treasury statement emphasized that no new official price would be placed on gold, but most observers viewed this as a technicality. "The next step," said one expert, "will be a higher



William E. Simon, the U.S. secretary of the Treasury.

price to be recognized among the central banks themselves."

But whether or not that final move is taken, the deal made by the group of 10 buys time for the industrial nations to meet the deficit problem created by last year's 400 percent increase in the price of oil.

"The finance ministers," the U.S. Treasury said, "are making useful progress toward the twin objectives of agreeing on procedural steps to phase gold out of a central role in the monetary system and at the same time permit it to be mobilized when

needed by countries in balance-of-payments difficulties.

"Among the possibilities, the ministers agreed in principle that gold could be used as collateral for international borrowing."

The lender would set the value on the gold pledged as collateral, the Treasury added, and thus "such a plan would not necessarily envisage valuing gold at a market-related price."

The first hint that the United States would relax its long opposition to a change in the price of gold was given in a speech last week by Mr. Simon to the unofficial International Monetary Conference in Williamsburg, Va.

Another related gold development is the United States Treasury decision, announced yesterday, to recommend the dropping of its ban on the private ownership of gold by U.S. citizens before the end of the year. Foreign exchange expert Nicholas Deak and South African Finance Minister Nicholas Diederichs both said that if Americans are permitted to buy and sell gold, prices will soar.

A communiqué at the conclusion of the session tomorrow will approve a system of "managed floating" under broad guidelines, with longer-range reform put off indefinitely.

Other "interim" steps likely to be announced are approval of an IMF oil "facility" to lend money to member nations with growing balance-of-payments deficits; the establishment of a 5 percent interest rate for SDRs, to be defined in terms of a "basket" of currencies; and the establishment of a joint World Bank-IMF council to work on development problems in the poor nations.

Plan to Halve Inflation

France Increases Taxes Sharply

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, June 12 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government today unveiled steep new taxes as the cutting edge of an austerity program designed to halve galloping inflation and erase a big balance-of-payments deficit by the end of 1975.

In a nationwide television address, the President conceded that his twin goals of fighting inflation and the trade deficit and reducing France's future dependence on imported energy were "very ambitious."

Recognizing predictable opposition from the leftist opposition and the trade unions, he stressed that almost two-thirds of the new taxes would come from a one-shot 18 percent increase in company taxes this year, payable Sept. 15.

Personal income taxes would also be increased this year, according to a sliding scale.

A 5 percent hike was slated for those paying between \$400 and \$1,000, a 10 percent jump for those in the \$1,000 to \$2,000 bracket, and a 15 percent rise in levies on larger incomes.

Oct. 15 Payment

Under the plan, individual taxpayers would pay the supplement by Oct. 15, but would be reimbursed for part of the exceptional assessment.

The President said that the austerity program would halve France's balance-of-payments deficit—now running at \$400 million a month—by July 1975, and erase it by the end of next year.

The measures, he added, were designed to reduce inflation, now running at a rate of 1.6 percent a month and of 19.2 percent annually, to 1 percent a month by year's end and to 5 to 6 percent monthly by July 1, 1975.

To feed off criticism that the brunt of the austerity measures fell on wage earners—thus sparing those with other sources of income—the President announced a special 10 percent capital gains tax on real-estate profits.

And in a potentially revolutionary step, he pledged to propose next year France's first across-the-board capital gains tax, an often-promised but never applied reform.

The President also announced a 5-centimes-a-liter hike on gasoline, which will make a gallon of premium worth \$14.00.

But that blow was cushioned by the government decision to allocate the increased revenue to locate the increased revenue to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Including 'People in Responsibility'

Spinola Says 'Traitors' Try To Wreck His New Regime

LISBON, June 12 (AP).—President Antonio de Spínola charged today that "traitors" are trying to wreck the country's new regime. The enemies of Portugal want to build "on the cement of our bones," he said.

The general's accusation did not single out a target. But he said the traitors included "some people in responsibility."

In a series of speeches since becoming president nearly a month ago, Gen. Spínola has warned that enemies of the new center-left government have been fomenting economic chaos, confusion and plots to cause the loss of liberty.

He has used visits to the country's military commands as the base from which to make his warnings. Today the 64-year-old general spoke at Caldas da Rainha, where an army coup against the old rightist regime failed in March.

Chief of Staff Present

With Gen. Spínola at the army base north of Lisbon was Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes, military chief of staff. Both generals were fired from their jobs just before the abortive March coup.

Gen. Spínola said: "It is well to warn the people that some people in responsibility have announced in the streets that everything has to be burned and destroyed and, on cement made of our bones, blood and sweat they will rebuild what they term a new Portugal. These are not Portuguese. These are traitors to Portugal."

"And you have to be on the lookout to make sure that the liberty which has just been given to us is not taken away again," he said.

In sounding his warnings, Gen. Spínola has been referring to extreme left elements and radical anarchists, government sources said.

The military junta that brought Gen. Spínola to power April 25,

after an army revolt, has also given a warning to extremists by arresting a leftist editor and ordering a government television program off the air for attacking the Catholic Church.

The Portuguese news agency ANL reporting on Gen. Spínola's outing today, said that thousands turned out to acclaim him at Caldas da Rainha. Gen. Spínola was making a personal visit to the 8th Infantry Regiment that sought to topple the regime of since deposed Premier Marcello Caetano in March. About 300 troops were jailed when the March revolt failed.

Radio Workers Protest

LISBON, June 12 (Reuters).—Workers at the state radio network today protested against Gen. Spínola's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

British Workers Urged by TUC to Curb Demands

LONDON, June 12 (Reuters).—Union leaders today urged Britain's 10 million organized workers to moderate wage demands as part of a social contract with the three-month-old Labor government.

The recommendation by the Economic Committee of the Trades Union Congress provided a boost for the government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

Broadly, the TUC committee urged member unions to concentrate on looking after lower-paid workers instead of fighting for big across-the-board pay rises.

In Britain's present economic climate, TUC general secretary Lionel (Len) Murray said there can be no general improvement in living standards.

The new policies, a far cry from union declarations in recent British industrial history, still have to be endorsed by the general council of the TUC,

Panov, Wife Get Visas for Israel and Dance a Jig

MOSCOW, June 12 (AP).—Soviet dancer Valery Panov and his wife received their exit visas to Israel today and danced a jig on the sidewalk outside the passport office, friends said.

"You are witnessing the happiest moment in my life," the 33-year-old former Kirov Ballet star said as he held the visa, which he had obtained after a month effort.

Mr. Panov told friends that he had his wife hope to fly to Israel on Friday.

As promised, the papers were ready when the Panovs went to the passport office at about 4 o'clock.

The visas were marked: "Destination—Israel."

In New Government Formula

Italian Reds Seeking a Role In Nation's Decision-Making

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, June 12 (NYT).—The Communist party called today for a "democratic turn" to solve the present government crisis, making it plain that it wants a say in decision-making on the highest level.

It would be "intolerable," said the Communist leader, Enrico Berlinguer, if a new cabinet were set up without "tangible novelties" in the political process.

Mr. Berlinguer made his statement after meeting with President Giovanni Leone for 45 minutes on ways of stepping up a new cabinet. The Communist leader did not say his party should enter the next government, but he was understood to mean that whoever wanted to run the nation must collaborate with the Communists.

The Communist party secretary was one of many members of parliament who conferred with the head of state today in a series of the formal consultations that in each of the many Italian cabinet crises precede the designation of a new premier.

At Quirinal Palace

These ceremonial talks are held at the Quirinal Palace. Delegations from all parties represented in parliament, and some elder statesmen, are supposed to offer their advice to the President on ways of giving the nation a new government.

Actually, cabinets in Italy are being made in the same manner as they are made—in case-

crises at the headquarters of parties, in secret meetings of politicians and power brokers all over the city and in telephone conversations conducted in codes.

Since Italy's strongest party, the Christian Democrats, has close ties to the Roman Catholic Church, there is after every government change someone who swears that the decisive element was a phone call from the Vatican.

President Leone is scheduled to conclude his official consultations tomorrow, and may announce his choice of a prospective government chief tomorrow night or Friday.

However, the outlook is still so hazy that the head of state may not immediately nominate a new premier, but may appoint instead a senior member of parliament as a kind of political scout to carry out an "exploratory mission" to find out what kind of a cabinet can be established.

The government of Premier Mariano Rumor, which resigned Monday in a dispute over economic emergency measures, is soldiering on as a caretaker administration until a new cabinet is sworn in.

The Communist leader's advocacy of a turn toward a new governing formula followed earlier statements by him and other spokesmen of his party offering its collaboration to the Christian Democrats, who have supplied all Italian premiers for more than 28 years.

Barred Since 1947

The Communist party has been barred from the central government since 1947. It has increasingly insisted during the last few years that it wants a role in running Italy. This nation's Communist party, the largest in the West, is Italy's second-largest political force, after the Christian Democrats.

President Leone today also saw the secretary of the far-rightist Italian Social Movement, Giorgio Almirante. Afterwards, Mr. Almirante said he had advised the head of state that "subversive hands of whatever color" should be dissolved.

The police at present appear to think that the prevailing color of subversion is that of the former Fascist Black Shirts. Following a chain of terrorism, scores of alleged extreme rightist plotters have been arrested lately.

6 Die in Thai Clash

BANGKOK, June 12 (AP).—Troops and police clashed with Muslim terrorists in southern Thailand yesterday, and four terrorists and two policemen were killed.



IN HONOR OF NIXON—A statue of Ramses II near a Cairo railway station, faces American and Egyptian flags flying from a lamp standard for U.S. President's visit.

Nixon Starts Visit in Egypt, Given Enthusiastic Welcome

(Continued from Page 1)

only convinced, but also confident, that the visit of President Nixon will be a milestone in the shaping and evolution of American-Egyptian relations on a sound and solid basis and in such a manner that I hope would compensate for the long years of strain and lack of understanding."

He gave Mr. Nixon much of the credit for peace negotiations and the cease-fire in the Middle East conflict, saying, "As you have mentioned, Mr. President, on many occasions, starting by your inaugural statement, you have dedicated this era for peace through negotiations rather than confrontation."

Mr. Nixon looked both relaxed and stimulated by the friendly reception.

"It has been too long," he said in response, "that our two nations have been through a period of misunderstanding and non-cooperation." He said that today's meeting means that "we cement the foundations of a new relationship between two great peoples who will dedicate themselves in the future to working together for great causes."

He paid tribute to Mr. Sadat.

"The historians," he said, "later will perhaps see all of these great events in perspective, but one fact stands out today, that without the wisdom, without the vision, without the courage, without the statesmanship of President Sadat of Egypt, we would not have made the progress toward peace that we have made and the world owes him a great debt for what he has done."

Rhodesia Troops Kill 4 Guerrillas

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 12 (UPI).—Security forces killed four African nationalist guerrillas and a guerrilla land mine killed four African civilians yesterday, the government said today.

The statement said guerrillas also killed an African suspected of cooperating with the authorities.

The four African civilians died when the mine exploded under their truck. A guerrilla mine blast a week earlier killed two Africans traveling on a bus, including the driver, and injured seven, four seriously.

Nine Detained By Dublin as IRA Suspects

Five Thought to Be Involved in Funeral

DUBLIN, June 12 (AP).—Nine suspected members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army have been arrested by the Dublin authorities.

Five of the men were charged last night with being members of the IRA's militant Provisional wing. They were believed to have taken part in IRA ceremonies at the funeral of hunger-striker Michael Gaughan Sunday in Ballina, County Mayo.

The four others were detained under Section 30 of the Offenses Against the State Act, which provides for detention of suspected IRA members. They belong to the Official Sinn Fein, a legal organization which is the political arm of the Official wing of the IRA.

The Marxist-oriented Official wing fronts on terrorism in the IRA's anti-British struggle in Northern Ireland.

Justice Minister Patrick Cossey said last night that "appropriate action" will be taken against the men who appeared in uniform at Gaughan's funeral. Gaughan, 24, a convicted IRA bank robber, died June 3 in a British prison after a 64-day hunger strike.

Working on Election

A Sinn Fein spokesman said its men were conducting normal political work connected with an upcoming local election and were detained after leaving the party's office in Dublin.

Meanwhile, a Roman Catholic priest who was suspended by his bishop for praising Gaughan at a funeral service in England said today that he will appeal to the Vatican "for justice and a fair trial."

The Rev. Michael Connolly challenged the right of Archbishop George Dwyer of Birmingham to relieve him of his duties as parish priest of St. Joseph's Church in Birmingham.

Another Irish prisoner, John Campbell, 29, has begun a hunger strike in Wakefield Prison, Yorkshire. Campbell, serving a 10-year sentence for helping plan a payroll robbery to raise funds for the IRA, began his fast Friday night but refused to give a reason for it, the prison officials said.

Meanwhile, in Belfast, security forces said today that they had detained Patrick Rice, 24, believed to be a high-ranking member of the Provisional IRA in the city. They said he was taken into custody on Monday in the predominantly Catholic Falls Road area.

German Reported Slain

LONDON, June 12 (Reuters).—The London Evening News reported today that Thomas Niedermayer, the West German husband of a kidnapped Irish woman, has been murdered. The Belfast police declined comment on the report.

The story said the kidnappers were a gang of teen-agers operating in support of, but independently from, the Provisional IRA. Mr. Niedermayer, 45, headed the Northern Ireland branch of the Grundig electronics firm.

Spinola Gives New Warning Of 'Traitors'

(Continued from Page 1)

work today took over stations and broadcast a communiqué demanding that leaders of the junta meet them to discuss problems.

Regular programs were broken off and classical music was played, interrupted at intervals with repetitions of the communiqué. It did not say what the workers' grievances were.

Negotiators in Algiers

ALGIERES, June 12 (Reuters).—A delegation of African nationalists fighting for independence for Portuguese Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands arrived here today for negotiations tomorrow with the Portuguese government.

The talks, aimed at ending 11 years of war in Portuguese Guinea, opened in London May 25, and were switched here at the request of the rebels, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares, who is expected here tomorrow, has said he does not think that the change of venue is significant.

Ties With Yugoslavia

LISBON, June 12 (UPI).—Yugoslavia today became the third Communist country, after the Soviet Union and Romania, to establish diplomatic relations with Portugal since the April 25 military coup.

Soviet-Morocco Pact

MOSCOW, June 12 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union and Morocco have signed a two-year contract for joint mineral prospecting in the north of Morocco, Tass reported.

SALE
june 10 / june 14
from 9.50 a.m. to 12
and 2.30 p.m. to 6
GIVENCHY
3, AVENUE GEORGES V
PARIS 8



HAND-WORK—Shadow master Prasanna Rao casting silhouettes of, from upper left clockwise (hands in same order), puma, Napoleon, horse and cow.

Kosygin Defends the Détente, Denies Superpower Collusion

MOSCOW, June 12 (AP).—Premier Alexei Kosygin defended Soviet-American cooperation today as a bulwark of world peace and rejected China's charges of superpower collusion.

"The historic turn in the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union from confrontation to negotiation," Mr. Kosygin said, lifting a line from President Nixon's first inaugural speech, "meets the interests not only of the Soviet and American peoples but the interest of a peaceful future for all mankind."

Following years of "tense opposition," the Soviet premier said, Russia and America "have assumed the obligation to build their relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence."

"They have agreed to coordinate their actions in the interest of preserving and strengthening universal peace," Mr. Kosygin said in a speech broadcast by the state radio and television systems.

A Peking Invention

Détente, he said, "of course has nothing to do with the so-called policy of collusion between the two powers invented by Peking."

He said the "Peking leadership" is against "normalization of Soviet-American relations and against détente in general."

Mr. Kosygin said the Chinese have made common cause with "militaristic circles of the West" and directed their policy "against the Socialist community."

Drawing long, loud applause, Mr. Kosygin added "No lies, no slander, no kind of maligning can shake the Soviet Union from implementing the peace-loving foreign policy worked out by the 24th party congress" (in 1971).

A solution of the world's problems, Mr. Kosygin said, is to be found "on the road to détente."

He said the Soviet Union will use "all opportunities" to expand cooperation with other countries.

and in "strengthening the pillars of peace in developing economic and other mutually beneficial ties among peoples."

"We hope," he continued, "that the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union of President Nixon, President of the United States, will meet this goal."

Like all senior Soviet leaders, Mr. Kosygin was called on to make an "election" speech before next Sunday's voting for the Supreme Soviet, the country's symbolic parliament. Selected by the Communist party apparatus, candidates run without opposition. Mr. Kosygin is a candidate in Moscow.

France Ups Its Taxes

(Continued from Page 1)

maintaining mass-transit fares—especially those on the subway and train—at their present levels.

The prices of coal, natural gas and oil were raised 5 percent—less than had recently been rumored. The President suggested that modified rationing of heating fuel—which makes up 30 percent of French oil imports—would be instituted.

No Wage, Price Freeze

Although the austerity program eschewed a freeze on wages and prices, the President suggested that excess profits derived from marked-up prices would be subject to tax penalties.

To soften the effect of the tax-rise measures, interest on government-run small savings accounts was raised from 6 percent to 8, and official guidelines were adjusted in an attempt to limit the jump in rents expected after July 1 when the present freeze expires.

Russia Said to Press Romania For a 'Corridor' for Troops

BUCHAREST, June 12 (AP).—The Soviet Union is pressuring Romania for permission to move Soviet troops and supplies across the country to Bulgaria, sources reported today.

Romanian officials are privately circulating several versions of the Kremlin request. A mild version says that the Russians have put out feelers for temporary passage rights for troops and equipment they want to send to Warsaw Pact maneuvers in Bulgaria.

But another version says that the Russians demanded a permanent corridor through Dobruja, the coastal province along the Black Sea.

Bulgaria has been one of the Kremlin's closest allies and reportedly would like integration with the Soviet Union just short of becoming the 16th Soviet republic.

Romania has for years defied Moscow's economic plans for the Balkans.

Bucharest and has pursued an independent foreign policy. Since the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, Romania has also refused to participate in Warsaw Pact field maneuvers.

Sources said that President Nicolae Ceausescu's regime is resisting the new Soviet pressure in talks with the Russians.

Two recent articles in official newspapers said that the government was willing to cooperate with other Socialist countries, but added "Cooperation does not and cannot mean violation of national sovereignty."

The Romanians also have done some mild saber-rattling. A large picture on recent front pages of newspapers showed Mr. Ceausescu and Defense Minister Ion Iliescu observing a display of new weapons in maneuvers near the Bulgarian border. Romanian sources also said that an unusually large number of military reservists have been called up recently for a month's training.

Diplomatic sources say Marshal Ivan Yakubovskiy, the Russian commander of the Warsaw Pact armed forces, arrived in Bucharest on Friday and is still here, but his visit has not been mentioned in the local press.

Soviet-Morocco Pact

MOSCOW, June 12 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union and Morocco have signed a two-year contract for joint mineral prospecting in the north of Morocco, Tass reported.

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Transatlantic Fares Facing New Boosts

Airlines Seeking 13% Increase by Nov. 1

By Robert Lindsey

PORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. June 12 (NYT).—The cost of airline ticket to Europe, which has taken off like a jet plane this year, appears certain to climb even more, international airline representatives said today.

Negotiators for 40 scheduled airlines who began a three-week conference on transatlantic fares yesterday, are discussing proposals to raise ticket prices percent or more next month as imposed further increases of 8 percent or more effective Nov. 1.

These increases would be in addition to three others since Jan. 1 that have raised fares an average of almost 20 percent as much more for some popular European routes.

Rising costs of jet fuel were cited by the proponents as the chief reason for additional raises. But looming behind the fuel problems, they said, are other factors: inflationary pressures, a deepening slump in transatlantic travel that has aggravated airlines' fiscal problems this year and pressure from the Nixon administration to increase revenue to help avert the need for federal subsidies of airlines.

Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines, blaring "runaway" increases in fares, have applied for up to \$3 million in subsidies, but the administration has opposed the request.

"One has to have more revenue to cover costs, which are going up," asserted Knut Hammar, skold, director general of the International Air Transport Association, an organization of 100 world airlines that sets fares for most international routes. It is sponsoring the meeting.

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Most of the airlines represented at the meeting voted last spring to raise fares 5 percent on June 1 to cover fuel-price increases, but the raise never went into effect because National Airlines and Al Canada objected. Unanimity required under IATA rules.

Airline sources said yesterday that National, whose only international route is between Miami and London, had in effect withdrawn its opposition while Al Canada objected. Unanimity wavering.

The opening session was devoted mostly to formalities and organizational problems. But the corridors and over cocktails the foremost question was: "How much—and how soon—will transatlantic fares go up again?"

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NATO Backs U.S. on New Target Policy

BERGEN, Norway, June 12 (UPI).—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger won broad support for a U.S. proposal for a NATO nuclear strategy at a meeting here today of the alliance's Nuclear Planning Group.

The U.S. plan would give priority, in case of nuclear war, to the bombing of military rather than civilian targets.

A communiqué issued after the group's two-day session said that the new strategy is believed to have a satisfactory deterrent effect against threats to ward European NATO countries and North America.

In a discussion of nuclear development, the eight NATO defense ministers found that the Soviet Union has made rapid technological progress in the field of multiple nuclear war heads.

The progress has been faster than originally expected by the West, the communiqué said.

Flexible Response
The gist of the U.S. proposal is that NATO, as a consequence of the development of sophisticated, targetable, missile warheads, should shift its nuclear strategy from that of massive response to that of flexible response.

Flexible response implies that NATO will be able to use nuclear weapons at an earlier stage in a possible nuclear conflict because the targets are of a military and not of civilian nature.

The communiqué said that the defense ministers of the United States, Canada, Britain, West Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway and Italy had carefully examined the implications of the strategic balance between East and West of the respective continuing increase in Soviet nuclear potential.

The communiqué said that the ministers also were briefed on new technological developments that can have a bearing on the tactical nuclear capability of the alliance.

The next ministerial meeting will be held in Italy this fall.



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Secret Memos Contradict Kissinger Concerning Role in Wiretaps

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's account of his role in the national security wiretapping controversy is sharply contradicted by a series of FBI memorandums labeled "top secret" obtained yesterday by The Washington Post.

The documents, which have been examined by members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, portray Mr. Kissinger as a prime mover in the 1969-1971 wiretapping government officials and newsmen.

Mr. Kissinger has insisted that his role was primarily to get the names of subordinates to access to documents that were in four major news leaks.

ever resources I need to find out who did this."

Out of Context

Mr. Kissinger, at a news conference in Salzburg, Austria, yesterday, indirectly acknowledged that the conversation with Mr. Hoover took place but said that press accounts took it out of context.

Mr. Hoover, in his own memorandums to the FBI files, had a tendency to put the most favorable construction on his own actions.

Nonetheless, the FBI memorandums conflict with several elements of Mr. Kissinger's defense. An internal FBI memo, prepared for acting bureau director William Ruckelshaus on May 13, 1973, said:

"It appears that the project of placing electronic surveillance at the request of the White House had its beginning in a telephone call to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover on May 9, 1969, from Dr. Henry A. Kissinger."

The memorandums from Mr. Hoover to Mr. Mitchell list Mr. Kissinger as the initiator of requests for three wiretaps, two on close aides to Mr. Kissinger and one on a newsmen suspected of having received classified material.

Nixon Role Cited

These records also indicate that on at least two occasions Mr. Nixon himself, in discussions with Mr. Mitchell, ordered taps on a television correspondent and a White House aide. In the case of

the aide, who was not named in the memorandum, Mr. Nixon also ordered him placed under physical surveillance.

The FBI documents challenge two key allegations by Mr. Kissinger—that he saw "very few" of the wiretapping reports himself and that he stopped receiving them in June, 1970, when, according to his version, they were all routed to H.R. Haldeman as White House chief of staff.

According to the memorandums, 37 letters summarizing contents of the wiretaps were directed to Mr. Kissinger between May 13, 1969, and May 11, 1970. The FBI report also alleges that Mr. Kissinger "received" summaries of the taps as late as Dec. 28, 1970. Yesterday, Mr. Kissinger modi-

fied a statement, made in sworn testimony last September to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that he had not requested any wiretaps.

"The point I am making, he said, 'is my office did not initiate any requests for wiretaps that were not triggered either by a security violation or by fulfilling the criteria of adverse information in the security files...'"

In the FBI reports, as submitted to the Judiciary Committee, the White House aides and newsmen were referred to only by the code letters "N," "O," "G" and "B." From descriptions of their roles on the staff, it appears that "N" is Morton Halperin, "O" is Daniel Davidson, "G" is Lt. Gen. Robert Purley and "B" is Helmut Sonnenfeldt. Mr. Halperin, Mr.

Davison and Mr. Sonnenfeldt were members of Mr. Kissinger's National Security Council staff, and Gen. Purley was former senior military adviser to Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird.

No Violation Found

The memo prepared for Mr. Ruckelshaus concludes that "a preliminary review of the various summaries furnished to the White House (shows) nothing was found which would indicate that a violation of federal law was determined from the electronic surveillance coverage..."

Mr. Ruckelshaus, in a May 14, 1973, press conference, said his investigation had exonerated "most if not all" of the listed officials.

However, the FBI memo draft-

ed for Mr. Ruckelshaus had reported that Mr. Kissinger, after reading the logs of the wiretaps on May 20, 1969, said to former FBI Assistant Director William Sullivan: "It is clear that I don't have anybody in my office that I can trust except Col. (Alexander) Haig." Gen. Haig now is a top aide to the President.

The memo added that Mr. Kissinger "said that what he was learning as a result of the coverage is extremely helpful to him while at the same time very disturbing."

According to a summary of the FBI evidence by the staff of the Judiciary Committee, Gen. Haig ordered taps on three of the four newsmen's phones.

"Kissinger has testified," the summary said, "that the name of one of these three was presented by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to the President as a man who had connections with an allied foreign intelligence service. The decision to place a tap resulted from that representation."

U.K. Newsmen Named

One of the tapped newsmen, the London Sunday Times' Henry Brandon, is British. The three others—Hedrick Smith of The New York Times, William Beecher, formerly of The Times, and Marvin Kalb, CBS diplomatic correspondent—are U.S. citizens.

In an apparent reference to Mr. Kalb, the summary says: "The fourth newsmen was a national television commentator. He was wiretapped at the direction of Attorney General Mitchell."

In his testimony, to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee before his confirmation as secretary of state, Mr. Kissinger said: "I never recommended the practice of wiretapping. I was aware of it, and I went along with it to the extent of supplying the names of people who had access to the sensitive documents in question."

"Despite some newspaper reports, I never recommended it, urged it or took it anywhere,"

U.S. Will Sell Tehran 50 More F-14 Jets

WASHINGTON, June 12 (Reuters)—Iran has reached agreement with the Grumman Aerospace Corp. to buy 50 more F-14 jet fighters, Defense Department officials said yesterday.

The agreement is worth more than \$800 million and will bring to 80 the total of Tomcat supersonic fighters that Iran has agreed to buy, the officials said.

Old He Has Lost Weight

Kissinger Offstage in Cairo, Silent on Wiretap Outburst

CAIRO, June 12.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, whose diplomacy played the role in bringing about the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement, today found himself offstage here as Egyptians cheered President Sadat.

Instead of his by-now standard pose of Egyptian President war Sadat, he simply shook his head and smiled broadly but said nothing when someone remarked that he seemed to have lost weight recently.

The secretary showed no obvious sign of the tensions that last night in Salzburg, Austria, had prompted him to threaten to resign unless all doubt as to his conduct in U.S. national security wiretapping was removed.

En route to Cairo, however, Mr. Kissinger had dropped his usual practice of mingling with newsmen aboard his plane. White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler, asked during the trip if Mr. Kissinger had any regrets about his Salzburg threat, said: "I don't speak for the secretary. It was a very personal statement on his part."

But even as Mr. Nixon made last-minute efforts at finishing his backgrounding for Egypt, his staff and accompanying newsmen and Congress members in Washington talked about nothing but Mr. Kissinger.

However, Mr. Kissinger played his usual role in the conference President Nixon held with Mr. Sadat.

Egyptian officials privately expressed alarm over the possibility that the secretary of state might leave the Nixon administration. Like a number of leaders in the Middle East, Mr. Sadat has developed an extremely close relationship with Mr. Kissinger and regards him as essential to further progress toward peace in the area.

In Washington, Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., a member of the House Judiciary Committee, said: "I can say categorically there is a direct conflict between what we have and what he said to the (Senate) Foreign Relations Committee." Rep. Eilberg was referring to Mr. Kissinger's testimony last September about his role in wiretapping before the Senate confirmed him as secretary.

President is Stunned

Caught by surprise, the White House said Mr. Nixon on down, stumbled in reacting to Mr. Kissinger's Salzburg threat, which included an offer to leave the President's entourage on his trip and return to Washington to testify again to senators.

It was not until two hours later that Mr. Ziegler said: "I see no effect on the trip. The President intends to proceed with this journey." He added that Mr. Nixon "of course does not want him to resign" and is confident the problem "will be cleared up."

There appeared to be a fierce debate within the Nixon entourage regarding the wisdom and the effect of the surprise Kissinger press conference in Salzburg.

But there was no rationalizing away the impact that the threatened loss of Mr. Kissinger will have, not only on this foreign policy venture, but on America's diplomatic standing at large.

Mr. Kissinger had come to exemplify a creative, unfaltering U.S. foreign policy not chained to the old dogmas of the cold war or static approaches.

Without him, the United States would be hard pressed, for a while anyway, to keep the confidence of other governments.

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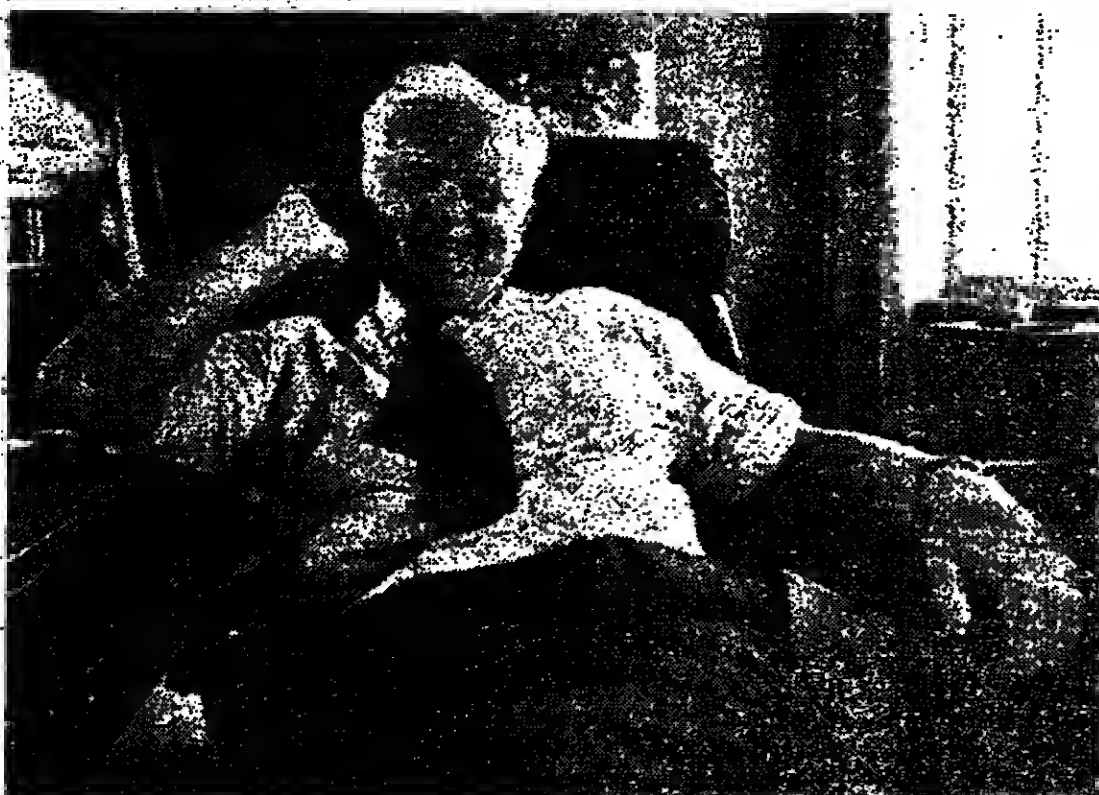
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Federal Judge Gerhard Gesell, photographed recently in his office in Washington.

Media Branded 'Cannibals' in Kissinger Case

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI).—Rep. John McCollister, R-Neb., today branded the national media "damn cannibals" in the reporting on Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's involvement in wiretaps.

Rep. McCollister said attacks by the media on Mr. Kissinger's "honor and integrity" were "outrageous."

"They're a bunch of damn cannibals," said Rep. McCollister, 53, who is serving his second term in the House.

He referred to stories on leaked information from the House Judiciary Committee.

"This blindly partisan vendetta coming at a time of the most delicate negotiations in the Mideast," Rep. McCollister said, "seems to me to threaten not only our national interest, but the peace of the world."

Nixon Messages Destroyed, Mitchell's Notes Indicate

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI).—Before resigning as President Nixon's campaign manager two weeks after the June 17, 1972, Watergate arrests, former Attorney General John Mitchell apparently destroyed "personal communications" on the campaign from Mr. Nixon and former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman, according to Mr. Mitchell's own notes.

The notes, a copy of which has been obtained by The Washington Post, are the first indication that communications from either the President or Mr. Haldeman might have been destroyed following the arrests.

Written on a legal pad, apparently in preparation for Mr. Mitchell's testimony before the Senate Watergate committee last June 12, his notes say at one point:

"When I left committee, the only documents that were destroyed were personal communications on campaign from R. N. (Richard Nixon) and H.R. (Haldeman)." All other campaign documents

were left in office taken over by MacGregor with exception of material on state committees, which was forwarded to state coordinators."

Clark MacGregor was Mr. Mitchell's successor as manager of the Nixon campaign.

Mr. Mitchell's notes offer no hint of what the destroyed documents contained.

Sources close to the Senate Committee's investigation said they were unaware of the existence of the notes. Other sources said that the Watergate special prosecutor's office had not learned of the notes or any other evidence suggesting that documents from Mr. Nixon or Mr. Haldeman had been destroyed or that Mr. Mitchell knew of their destruction.

Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Haldeman and four other former presidential aides were indicted in connection with the Watergate cover-up on March 1 by the same grand jury which named Mr. Nixon as an unindicted co-conspirator.

In addition to declaring his innocence of the cover-up, Mr. Nixon has denied any advance knowledge of the Watergate operation and has repeatedly stated that he was too busy with other duties to become involved in his re-election campaign.

Informed of the existence of the notes, Mr. Mitchell's attorney, William Hundley, said:

"Mitchell has never destroyed anything like that—destroying any documents from Nixon or Haldeman. This is the first I've heard of it. He never mentioned it."

"I know what his practice was. As things came up (in testimony) he'd make notes on a yellow legal pad and then we'd go over it. But I never saw this."

Later, after discussing the matter with Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Hundley said: "He doesn't have any recollection of putting this down."

Asked whether Mr. Mitchell remembered destroying documents, Mr. Hundley added: "He has no recollection of it one way or another."

Other sources familiar with Mr. Mitchell's handwriting said that the copy of the notes in the former attorney general's wallet.

Unlike some other sections of the notes, which are merely summaries of the testimony of others, the reference to the destruction of records occurs in a portion in which Mr. Mitchell appears to be reconstructing his own version.

Although considerable testimony at the Senate hearings concerned the destruction of documents, Mr. Mitchell was never specifically asked whether communications from Mr. Haldeman or Mr. Nixon had been destroyed.

Ehrlichman Trial Re-Joined To Those of 3 Co-Defendants

(Continued from Page 1)

once that trial began, his trial on the Ehrlichman break-in charges would be postponed until that proceeding was over.

Meanwhile, in another federal court, Judge John Sirica would up three days of pretrial hearings in the Watergate cover-up case by announcing that he was convinced that six former top administration and Nixon re-election campaign officials could get a fair trial in the District of Columbia.

The judge also suggested that two of the defendants in the

cover-up case, Mr. Ehrlichman and former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman, should try to have "a nice heart-to-heart talk" with Mr. Nixon to persuade him to release their personal files.

In an attempt to avoid the legal entanglements which have beset the Ehrlichman break-in case, Judge Sirica told the two former presidential aides, "We're looking for the truth in this case. I think you could make it easier."

"Instead of going through all the courts, let's do it the easy way."

He urged Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Haldeman to go to Mr. Nixon and say, "Look, Mr. President, our liberty and reputation are at stake."

No Strangers

"We're not dealing with men who are strangers to the President," the judge told attorneys for the former White House aides. "Isn't it worthwhile to try it with the President and see if it works?"

Judge Sirica added, "Everybody knows Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Haldeman were praised by the President. He has great faith in them."

The attorneys said that they would take the suggestion to their clients.

Judge Sirica did not rule on a number of motions that have been made during the three days of hearings. He indicated, however, that he would not accept arguments that the extensive publicity surrounding the Watergate scandal has made a fair trial impossible or has necessitated a change in venue.

The trial of the six men is scheduled to begin Sept. 9.

Oklahoma Storm Fatalities

DRUMRIGHT, Okla., June 12 (AP).—The death toll in Oklahoma from last Saturday's tornadoes rose to 17 yesterday with the deaths of two elderly persons.

Saigon Urges U.S. to Make Real Truce

SAIGON, June 12 (UPI).—The government today issued a statement demanding to the Viet Cong and North Vietnam as the sides ended one year of their cease-fire agreement.

The United States, South Vietnam, the Viet Cong and North Vietnam signed a joint communiqué last June 13 calling for "a cease-fire of the Jan. 23, 1973, cease-fire agreement."

A Foreign Ministry communiqué today said: "For its part, the government of the Republic of Vietnam always strictly served and seriously implemented the Paris agreement. It hands that the Communist side respond with a serious attitude."

It called for an immediate end to cease-fire violations; return of prisoners; resumption of peace talks; withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops and war materials to the North; release of prisoners; respect for the international peace-keeping force and negotiations for an overall solution to the war.

War Could Be Ended

The communiqué said that if the Viet Cong responded favorably to the six-point demand, a war could be ended and peace restored in Vietnam. Otherwise, the tension here will rise and the Communist side will have to bear full responsibility for all consequences resulting from this situation."

Softens Soviet Trade Curb

Senate Bars Vietnam Aid Cut by One Vote

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI).—A Senate yesterday passed a \$9-billion military procurement bill to 6, after narrowly defeating a new slash in Vietnam aid and softening a proposed trade with the Soviet Union.

Passage of the measure climaxed nearly a week of voting in which the Pentagon won most of major requests and defeated posed cuts in overseas troops, Vietnam aid and weapons.

The measure now goes to conference with the House. It has passed a \$22.6-billion bill with very few differences on major weapons systems.

The move for further cuts in Vietnam aid was beaten by one vote, 46 to 45. The amendment was sponsored by Senators

the House and the \$900 million recommended by the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Jackson Move Blocked

The curb on Soviet and East European trade was softened by a Cranston-sponsored amendment which passed 47 to 43. The original measure, introduced by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., would have given the secretary of defense power to veto any trade with the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe which he believed might build up Soviet military capacity.

Under the Jackson proposal the President could override the secretary, but either house of Congress could reverse the President and uphold the secretary.

The Cranston modification took away the defense secretary's veto power.

The Jackson amendment was proposed by the White House and the State and Commerce Departments, but had strong backing from organized labor, according to Sen. Jackson.

He said labor opposed some sales to the Soviet Union out of fear that they might induce some U.S. firms to build factories there, reducing the jobs available to

U.S. workers if the products sought by Soviet consumers were produced here and exported to the Soviet Union.

Javits Measure Passed

In another significant vote yesterday, the Senate approved, 49 to 43, an amendment by Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., forbidding the Pentagon from barring military personnel being trained under special Defense Department continuing education grants from enrolling in 11 universities that have canceled ROTC.

The 11 include Hobart, Columbia, Brown, Dartmouth, Stanford and Yale. Sen. Javits said he did not see any valid reason for the Pentagon policy, which could, he said, "compromise academic freedom."

Overall, the Pentagon sought \$23.1 billion in procurement authorizations.

Its request for authorization of a maximum active-duty force of 2,152,000 at the end of fiscal 1975 was reduced to 2,149,313 by the House and 2,103,100 by the Senate.

Both chambers added \$220.5 million to Air Force requests in order to fund 12 new F-111 planes.

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Men and Liberation in the United States

By Lisa Himmel

NEW YORK (NYT)—If it is not an infant in swaddling clothes, then it is scarcely more than a toddler, still staying close to "the sometimes" reassuring, sometimes rather overwhelming presence of its mother: the women's liberation movement.

What is it? The men's liberation movement.

Yet, for all of men's lib's small number of adherents, its lack of central organization, its lack of political agenda, its absence of any clearly stated issues and goals around which to rally even the beginnings of larger public

support, it is a force to be reckoned with.

Men's liberation is already being reflected all over the country by men who never even heard of the phrase. Factory workers complain about the boredom and dehumanization of their jobs; middle-aged men "chuck" well-paying positions to go off and raise organic potatoes; college graduates refuse to follow the route of safe jobs and security; other men take time out of their careers to stay home and help raise their children; executives high up on the success ladder go back to school to start all over; some husbands accept equal responsibility with

their working wives for the drudgery of running a household; youths turn their university and early working years into a journey of self-exploration.

Fairly Clear Focus

What the movement is all about, where it is now, what it wants from the world and where it may be going could be seen in fairly clear focus at a men's liberation conference held here.

The agenda for the conference, which was organized primarily by Warren Farrell, a former political science teacher who has virtually made this his career, stated that the meeting was going to concern itself with techniques for organiz-

ing groups, as well as goals to be established for a national movement. Its form, primarily, was that of small workshops in which these topics were to be discussed.

But it became clear before the meeting was very old that the men who were there had come not to analyze organizing techniques, learn visible structures for running groups, go out and proselytize, set up community information networks, identify issues, establish priorities or work up a schedule of politically realizable goals. Rather than all that, they were intent on discussing among themselves—and with the many women who attended—what their problems were as men.

The conference had announced itself as a national event, with two major purposes: to establish a national organization and to expand the movement on a grass roots level.

The conference, held at New York University's Loeb Student Center, was attended by about 250 people. Almost half were women. Thus, however, is hardly surprising in view of the fact that the conference was sponsored by a special subcommittee on "the masculine mystique" of the National Organization for Women.

And who were the men?

From 30 States

They came from about 30 states, although the majority were from the Greater New York area. They ranged in age from their late teens to their 50s. They were overwhelmingly white, middle-class, generally well-educated. Some were married and some attended with their wives; many had been divorced. The vast majority were heterosexual, but there was also a small number of homosexuals who believe they can work out their human problems within the men's movement.

But what virtually all of these men had in common—outside of social and economic heterogeneity—was the strong conviction that, as men, they are being oppressed by the demands of society. They insist they are forced to conform to a standard male image that prevents them from having or displaying emotions, being gentle, nurturing, tender, vulnerable human beings and demands instead that they be strong, responsible, dominating, competitive, aggressive, successful breadwinners.

Most of the men at the conference had been in consciousness-raising groups, some for months, some for years. Others had heard about the groups and wanted to learn more about them or start one in their own hometown.

Individual consciousness-raising in cities, towns and college hamlets around the country is the only form that the men's liberation movement has so far taken.

In male consciousness-raising groups just two years ago, the concept of feeling warmth toward another man—with its seeming implications of homosexuality—was so threatening it could scarcely be discussed. This was also true of any discussion of alteration in the time-honored relationships of passive-active, dependent-dominant configurations between men and women.

Changes Seen

But at the conference, changes could be seen: The major topics of discussion—virtually all of them occurring in mixed groups, among total strangers—were frank, open and almost relaxed exchanges of thoughts and feelings about such topics as sexuality, physicality and sensuality in all its dazzling variety, as well as the changing nature of the basic social relationships between men and women.

One of the workshops, comprised of six women and seven men, was entitled "Gender-Free Society," and its more revolutionary ideas were triggered primarily by Jane Sorensen, an active feminist.

Among the ideas: degendering language; letting men wear modes of clothing that were equivalent to skirts (caftans, togas and such); giving children nonsex-identifiable names; having unisex public bathrooms and taking sex off application forms.

"Of course," said Jane Sorensen, "some of these things are not for today; they're for tomorrow."

"You'd better believe that some of that stuff is tomorrow for me," said C. R. Ellis, who is 40, divorced, has worked in the Peace Corps and has held a variety of jobs, including one as an agricultural technician, and had come up to the conference from Blacksburg, Va. "because," he said, "I'm still on page one of the book of change."

Dance in Paris: Remarkable Nureyev

By David Stevens

PARIS, June 12 (IHT)—Rudolf Nureyev, assisted by Marie Park of the Royal Ballet and members of the Paris Opéra ballet, opened a run last night at the Palais des Sports, and it continues to be one of the observable phenomena of the dance world that Nureyev's name alone suffices to set up business at a 5,000-seat arena.

But what really is remarkable is that Nureyev, who easily could have pursued a career of nothing but gala leaps and turns, has in fact deeply immersed himself in the mainstreams of Western European and American dance, enriching his own career and giving back much in return. The program that runs here until June 21, ranging from Bournonville to Balanchine, from Paul Taylor to José Limón, is composed mainly of classics of 20th-century dance and next to nothing in the way of concessions to popular taste.

Oddly enough, it was in the evening's sole 19th-century offering—Bournonville's pas de deux "Flower Festival" at Genzano—that Nureyev seemed least at home. He surmounted the virtuoso demands with stunning aplomb, but at this stage of his career he does not do so with the airy lightness of touch that this staple of the Danish repertory wants, and that Marie Park supplied as his exquisite partner.

'Apollo'

In the title part of the Balanchine-Stravinsky "Apollo," Nureyev was sovereign in the blending of condensed classical style and almost subliminal humor, with Marie Park as an exquisite Terpsichore, and two Parisians, Wilfride Pliet and Jacqueline Bayet, hardly less so as Polymnie and Calliope.

Paul Taylor's "Aureole," to Handel, is inevitably not quite



Rudolf Nureyev dancing at the Palais des Sports in Paris.

Collette Muesel.

the same without Taylor's own offbeat presence, but Nureyev showed a real affinity for the quirky humor of his fleet and unexpected movements—he has already danced it with Taylor's company—as did Park, Pliet, Gyseline Mathiot and Charles Jude.

Limón's severely stylized and dramatically powerful vision of the Othello story—"The Moor's Pavan"—is a classic of modern dance, and it got a performance of volcanic intensity from Nureyev as the Moor and Jean Guizerix as the Iago figure, with Park and Pliet completing the quartet. Unfortunately, it came at the end of a long and late-starting program and did not seem to get the audience attention it needs.

Catherine Comet has demonstrated her considerable com-

petence as a conductor at the Opéra, but the group of musicians identified as the Orchestre du Studio de Paris hardly covered itself with glory in some demanding music, nor was the amplification system a very happy solution to inherent acoustic problems involved.

But this program is a long and rewarding evening of dance, with hardly a cliché in its three hours, and a concentrated testimony to the richness and variety of Nureyev's art. It may also be prophetic, coming as it does just as another great dancer from the same Kirov company that Nureyev fled 13 years ago is leaving the Soviet Union. If Valery Panov can resume his career and make a similar use of his artistic freedom, the entire world of dance will be the richer for it.

Tcherepnin Carries Years Lightly

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, June 12 (IHT)—The concert of chamber music celebrating the 75th birthday (in January) of Alexander Tcherepnin in the Queen Elizabeth Hall last night was conspicuously and aggressively unfashionable.

There was the old-worldly composer-pianist, looking and playing an astonishingly youthful 75, flanked by his old friend, the cellist Paul Tortelier, and Tortelier's violinist son Yvan Pascal Tortelier, offering a program of his own music, most of it dating from the mid-twenties, and all of it obviously and successfully designed to please.

Throughout his long career, Tcherepnin has remained not so much defiantly as amiably aloof from the acerbic conventions and barren experimentation of the

Music in London

contemporary musical avant-garde, although back in Paris in the mid-twenties he was something of an avant-gardist himself.

His career, as shaped as an amiable nature, seemed a man of the world rather than a man of parochial musical fashion. He was born in St. Petersburg, son of the composer Nicolai Tcherepnin, emigrated with his father to the Paris of Diaghilev, Stravinsky and Ravel, moved on to China and Japan in the thirties, married a Chinese pianist, and now divides his time between New York and Paris, with annual stopovers in London.

His music reflects cosmopolitan taste, outlook and experience, and a wide-ranging curiosity. It also reflects a notably assimilative musicality, documenting his delight in the work of his Russian and French contemporaries and in the music he heard and studied in China and Japan. The latter fact about his music, while always tonal, is rarely conventionally diatonic.

It is consistently engaging, characterized by skill, invention, craftsmanship, fluency, fastidiousness and a sense of form.

Book by Copernicus

Auctioned for £44,000

LONDON, June 12 (UPI)—Two bookshelves of books acting together paid £44,000 yesterday for a first edition of a 400-year-old book by Copernicus that revolutionized astronomy, Sotheby's auction house said today.

The book, "De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium," first laid out the theory that the sun and not the earth was the center of the universe.

Dawson Booksellers of London and the house of El Dief of New York jointly bought a copy of the book printed in 1543 in Nuremberg.

China Protests Australian Plans To Televising Film

SYDNEY, June 12 (Reuters)—The Australian Broadcasting Commission will show Michelangelo Antonioni's documentary on China despite warnings from Chinese Ambassador Wang Kuo-chuan that such a screening could harm the friendship between Australia and China.

An ABC spokesman said today that the film "China" would be shown on July 1 and he did not foresee any change in this arrangement. A screening of the film next Sunday at the Melbourne Film Festival was cancelled after anonymous warnings of bombings.

Mr. Wang, who has appealed to Australian media minister Douglas McClelland to ban the documentary, said: "The film tries very hard to smear China, slander our leaders and insult the Chinese people. We detest it very much and if it is shown it will be harmful to understanding and friendship between our two peoples," he said.

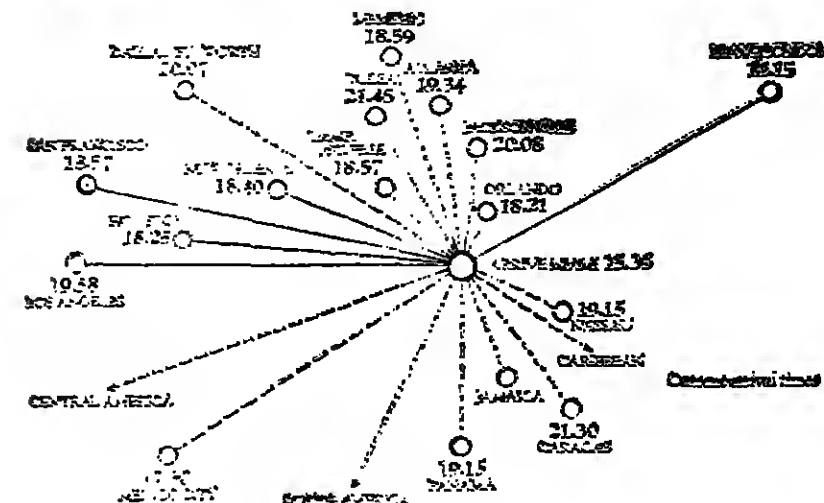
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Secretary Kissinger's Crisis

Secretary Kissinger's Salzburg outburst was silly and wrong-headed, a lapse—one should say a performance—befitting a 19th-century Austrian foreign minister but not a 20th-century American secretary of state. Mr. Kissinger threatened to resign if the questioning of his "honor and credibility" were not stopped. Does he mean that he is above questioning? That his tenure in office is so vital to "national security" that he should not be held to account for possible discrepancies in his confirmation testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last fall? That the press, for raising questions about the conduct of public officials, is more reprehensible than the officials whose possible misconduct is scanned? "The goddam fool," said Sen. George Aiken, R-Vt., a wise man and an admirer of the secretary. "Can't he take it? Why, that's part of the business, being criticized."

If, as Mr. Kissinger repeatedly stated in Salzburg, he cannot function as secretary with a cloud over his honor, then plainly his best course is to do his part to remove the cloud. This he has now done, fortunately, by asking the Foreign Relations Committee to recall him, which it has agreed to do. We cannot help feeling that the committee would have done him and itself, and all the rest of us a considerable service last September by pursuing more rigorously than the points now at issue, even at the cost of some bruising of the secretary. Its duty is now harder, but clear. Mr. Kissinger says "no new material" has emerged on his role in the wiretapping of several of his aides, and there is not "any reason" for him to "change" his testimony. He may, however, want to amplify it. And the committee also will surely wish to clarify the confusion surrounding not only his role in "requesting" or "recommending" (as various versions have it) the controversial wiretaps but also his particular knowledge of the White House "plumbers." The way the secretary's many admirers on the committee can now best help him is to ensure that all the pertinent

facts come out. For Sen. J. William Fulbright, D-Ark., soon to depart after 15 years as chairman, it is a delicate and momentous task.

President Nixon's statement yesterday on his secretary of state requires its own word. Dr. Kissinger's honor, Mr. Nixon said, "needs no defense." If his honor does not, however, his record does, and the President is particularly well situated to help out. For if part of the predicament Secretary Kissinger is in comes from public contradictions of his own devising, another part comes from the contributions to the confusion and the apparent contradictions made by Mr. Nixon. For instance, just what did the President mean by his garbled words of Feb. 28, 1973—"he (Kissinger) asked that it be done"—words now being cited to challenge Mr. Kissinger's contention that the President, not he, ordered the taps? Surely the President's esteem for his lieutenant, not to say Mr. Kissinger's value to his chief, will induce Mr. Nixon to come to his aid as soon as possible by telling us exactly whose idea it was to engage in these wiretaps and other "plumbing" activity and what part of the responsibility he would assign to Mr. Kissinger.

There is no disguising that this is a grim time. No one who appreciates Mr. Kissinger's diplomacy can want to see him resign. But there cannot be established a double standard of truth-telling and public accountability. Among some in Washington, it is true, there is a certain sense of blood in the water, a feeling that the mighty, and especially those relatively unmarked among the mighty, must be brought down regardless of the actual scope of their alleged flaws. We deplore this feeling. But we would argue that there is a relatively simple and straightforward way to deal with it. And that is for those involved—principally the President, Mr. Kissinger and Gen. Haig—to clarify the facts of the matter once and for all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Time for Caution

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is performing its proper function in re-examining the sworn testimony given by Henry Kissinger prior to his confirmation as secretary of state, in light of ambiguous new allegations about the wiretapping of several of his staff. Restraint and caution are essential, however, to avoid interference with the secretary's diplomatic functions during President Nixon's Middle Eastern tour and the forthcoming visit to Moscow.

Mr. Kissinger's emotional threat to resign, delivered Tuesday after he had left the United States in the President's party, came as a shock to many in Congress, who promptly expressed their continued confidence in the secretary's diplomatic skill and appreciation for his far-reaching efforts toward peace. We certainly share those sentiments, as we have said repeatedly in recent weeks.

The wiretapping issue before the Foreign Relations Committee is unrelated to his current missions. Did Mr. Kissinger, while serving as President Nixon's national security adviser, direct the wiretap operation that was carried out against some of his closest aides? Are the committee members

satisfied that they received true and accurate testimony from Mr. Kissinger when he was questioned on this matter last September?

Mr. Kissinger himself requested the review of the record before leaving the country. He had heatedly denied any improper behavior, and in consideration of his spectacular foreign policy achievements there has long been a strong reluctance to press any of the various charges that have been made against him.

Only through a comprehensive investigation of all the relevant evidence, including newly available information from the White House transcripts and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, can the committee—and the public—reach a fair judgment. The issues of basic constitutional rights certainly require a thorough airing. But until such an investigation is concluded—and it cannot be carried out in a hurry or under pressure from any source—the national interest requires that the secretary of state be encouraged to continue the peace-making efforts that stand as the brightest achievements of the Nixon administration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Schmidt Victory

Local elections rarely have international as well as national importance; but the narrow victory of West Germany's new chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, in the state of Lower Saxony is an exception to the usual rule.

By retaining a one-seat majority for the Socialist-Free Democratic coalition in the state legislature, Mr. Schmidt has strengthened the impression that he has halted the downward trend in Social Democratic fortunes that set in last winter under his predecessor, Willy Brandt. The probability now is that he will be able to retain control of West German policy on the national level until the next parliamentary election in the fall of 1976. The chance then to seek another four years in office could permit him to parallel the seven-year term of France's new President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

The German and French leaders are both determined to revitalize West Europe's nine-nation Common Market and to tighten links with the United States. West European unity undoubtedly will get first priority; interdependence among the Nine has long since reached the point where few economic problems can any longer be resolved on a

national basis, and Europe's most pressing problems are in the economic field. Moreover, only a united Europe can work with the United States as an equal.

Both Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Schmidt also desire better transatlantic cooperation on the wide range of global questions that neither the United States nor a uniting West Europe can solve alone. The most important of these are the critical new trade, monetary and energy problems created by the four-fold increase in oil prices. In this context, closer French cooperation with the 12-nation energy coordination group set up by the Washington conference in February now seems assured. And France has agreed to improved machinery for Common Market consultation with the United States.

None of this would be possible without the political change that has ended the Gaulist era in France. But in many ways, it is more likely to be Chancellor Schmidt's vigor that, along with West Germany's economic and financial power, will make further integration of West Europe and close cooperation with the United States a real possibility now for the first time in years.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

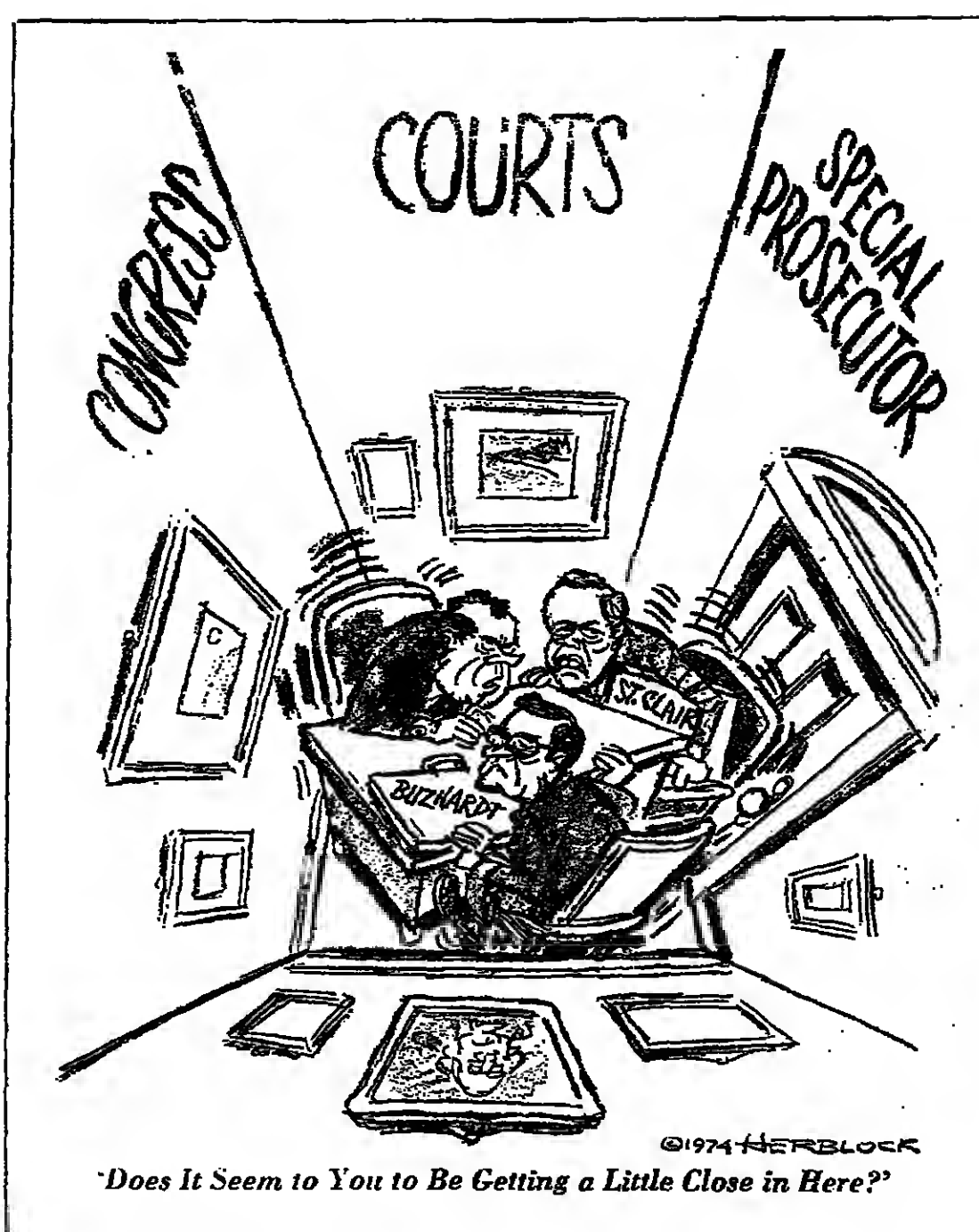
June 13, 1899

LONDON—At the invitation of Lord Londonderry a meeting of peers and members of Parliament was, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," held in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons yesterday to consider the feasibility of constructing a tunnel between Great Britain and Ireland. Although only in the preliminary stage of talking, everyone admits that even though the difficulties and costs will be tremendous, the advantages to both countries, particularly Ireland, will also be tremendous.

Fifty Years Ago

June 13, 1931

CLEVELAND—President Calvin Coolidge has been nominated as the Republican standard-bearer at the national convention here. A strong platform, considered sufficiently conservative to enlist the confidence of the "backbone" of the country's trade and financial community, was adopted to win the prize and sufficient "progressive" to win the sympathy of the liberal elements, has been adopted. Frank Townsend said he would not accept the Vice-Presidency. Other possibilities are Gen. Charles Dyer and Commerce Secretary Herbert Hoover.



"Does It Seem to You to Be Getting a Little Close in Here?"

Take It Easy, Henry

By James Reston

NEW YORK—Henry Kissinger's threat to resign is the silliest thing he has done since he came into the government, and is not really to be taken seriously.

The issue apparently is whether he "directly" initiated the wiretaps on his White House associates, which he denies, or whether somebody else "initiated" them and he went along. This was back in 1969 at the beginning of the first Nixon administration, and it is a fine distinction. Whether he "initiated" the wiretaps or tolerated them in silence is no big deal. Certainly, he knew about them, and this he does not deny.

Maybe it could be argued, on Kissinger's own terms, that he should have resigned then rather than go along with tapping the telephones of his colleagues, or that he should have explained the issue more explicitly when he came before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for confirmation as secretary of state. But to threaten to resign now in an emotional news conference in Austria at the start of the President's tour of the Middle East, and just before the really important discussions with the Soviet Union on arms control and trade, and with the Europeans on the future of the Atlantic alliance, is very odd.

What startled and diverted Kissinger from his concentration on the great issues of foreign policy was the news conference he held after his long, painful and successful negotiation of the Syrian-Israeli cease-fire in the Middle East.

While Away

Apparently, he expected to be questioned about how this remarkable compromise had been worked out. Instead, he was confronted by questions that had come up while he was away. They were very hard questions. In short, had he not lied about his part in the wiretapping of his aides in the White House?

All last weekend he troubled about these questions. How could the United States, he asked privately, conduct foreign policy if the President was faced with impeachment and the secretary of state was being charged with perjury?

On Sunday last, after reading

the charges against him in The New York Times, he considered slipping the Middle Eastern trip with the President. He consulted with his aides in the government and with members of the Congress and the press, who told him he was turning an old controversy into an unnecessary crisis.

Accordingly, he decided to make the trip, but somewhere along the way apparently he concluded, as he had said last Sunday, that this was a question of personal honor that had to be resolved. His news conference in Austria before a traveling White House press corps that had nothing else to report dramatized his threat to resign.

Thrice Wrong

This was obviously the wrong issue, at the wrong time, and in the wrong place, but it illustrates the paradox in Kissinger. He is a highly intelligent and rational man, but he is also deeply sensitive, and he has probably been traveling too far under too much tension.

Also, going back to the original controversy of the wiretaps, he was, like so many others in the White House, under great pressure from "the other side" of the Executive Mansion.

When there were leaks to the press and Ehrlichman and Haldebrand were demanding that the leaks be stopped, Kissinger himself knew he was suspected as being the source of the leaks. He was not even sure that his own telephones were not being tapped.

Somewhere in this atmosphere of suspicion somebody "initiated" the wiretapping proposal, and Kissinger, rightly or wrongly, went along, believing that if he didn't he himself would be accused of the leaks.

The Kissinger threat of resignation is only the latest evidence that everybody in the White House seems to be damaged or corrupted by the lack of trust in that place.

Even the most intelligent of men do strange things, and the Kissinger press conference is stranger than most. There was no great issue about him in the public mind. He was the one practical man, dealing successfully with intractable questions, but now he has made a big issue

out of his credibility in the wiretapping matter and the Congress will have to try to sort it out.

Meanwhile, he has put himself, along with the President, as a victim of an irresponsible press, and this is precisely what he has always tried to avoid. He has wanted to be separate, to keep Watergate and foreign policy apart, but now he has confused them, or at least made a big issue out of them, and this makes things even worse than they have to be.

There is no escaping Watergate anywhere. It penetrates what once was called the Iron Curtain as readily as American jazz; it is ubiquitous. In Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia, a traveler in the past three weeks found almost every European he met grappling with the enormity of what is happening to Mr. Nixon and his leadership. With few exceptions, they are having a hard time of it.

One reason they find it so difficult is their hero-worship of Mr. Nixon. The admiration for Mr. Nixon is all-encompassing, whether the speaker is a conservative Austrian defense specialist, a shrewd, tough Czech diplomat, a worldly-wise Hungarian editor or a renegade Yugoslav intellectual. Milovan Djilas, who has become a student of power since his own fall from power in Belgrade, says, "I never liked Nixon much, because he seemed to be too rough a personality. But I am full of admiration for what he has done in the international sphere."

At the opposite end of the Communist spectrum, Jaroslav Zantovsky, the hard-line Czech Foreign Ministry official, waxed poetic when recounting Mr. Nixon's conversion from the Cold Warrior that Zantovsky came to know during his Washington service in the 1960s. "We say of him," Zantovsky said, "that he stepped over his own shadow to do what he has done."

Beyond the admiration they feel for him, the Eastern Europeans are genuinely puzzled that a man with Mr. Nixon's power—a head of state and head of government, a commander-in-chief whose authority was legitimized only two years ago by overwhelming vote of the people—should be brought down by a handful of unknown reporters and some members of the political opposition.

They cannot understand how this can be happening, or why. At an evening a friend arranged with two dozen of the best journalists in Budapest, the visitor was asked in every way possible if the American people did not see the damage they were doing to their country and its world role by their hounding of the President.

The visitor said most Americans knew the cost was indeed great; but that, nurtured in the belief that the rule of law applied to all men, even the President, they literally could not turn back from holding the President to account.

He might have saved his breath, for his words brought bewilderment if not outright rejection. "You speak of morality and the rule of law," said one young Hungarian writer. "But there was no such thing as morality or rule of law when the American people murdered Martin Luther King or when the Gulf of Tonkin declaration was shown a fraud. Why only with Mr. Nixon?"

It may be, as a Hungarian critic said to the visitor the next day, that the reason his argument fell on deaf ears was that "there is no idealism left in this part of Europe." Or that may be a convenient rationalization. However illogical impeachment seems to them, the leaders of Eastern Europe are coming to terms with the reality of Mr. Nixon's altered circumstances. The morning after that session in Budapest, the government newspaper (to the astonishment

As Era Ends Spain on the Brink

By Tom Wicker

MADRID—Long lines of people are forming these days in the Paseo del General Martínez Campos to see the new Carlos Saura movie, "La Primera Angélica," at the Cine Amaya. The film is about a man's recollections of the Spanish Civil War, and of the families broken along the sharp political lines of that time; it deals frankly with a boy's sexual awakening and it has some satirical scenes about the Falange, the official party of Francisco Franco's insurgency in the 1930s.

That is just the sort of film that was forbidden in Franco's tightly controlled Spain, until a recent relaxation of press and cultural censorship. At the Ministry of Information, for another example, they will tell you proudly that only one book has been banned this year, as against about eighty in the same period last year.

The Spanish press—which still apparently imposes a prudent amount of self-censorship—reported fully on the revolution in Portugal. It also gave avid readers relatively complete accounts of the recent clash of the government and the Roman Catholic Church, when the government tried to exile the bishop of Bilbao for urging greater autonomy for the Basque region. Even conservative members of the church hierarchy closed ranks with younger, more liberal churchmen in that case, and the government was forced to retreat—apparently at the behest also of Francisco Franco, a chief of state who has never wished to fight the church.

Simulating

The more open Spanish press—free would be too strong a word—is a strong new force stimulating discussion and ferment here about the possibility of political change. Its accounts of the revolution in Portugal and the election in France have helped develop what appears to be a political cliché here—that one-man governments like those of Salazar and De Gaulle, and by implication Franco, cannot long survive the great man himself.

There is a matter of keen interest in Madrid. That a dictatorship older and more restrictive than Spain's could tumble so completely and quickly has frightened the old guard and stimulated the opposition, in a country that has traditionally seen Portugal as a weak and backward neighbor. Spaniards point out in shocked tones that Portugal may soon achieve European Common Market membership, al-

though Spain's repressive institutions prevent its joining. Spain, however, is not Portugal. It is not waging an endless colonial war, its army is more conservative and loyal to a regime, and its people are much better off economically. "Portugal will not come here," young opposition lawyer conceited not unhappily; like half his cotrymen, he is too young to have direct memories of the Civil War but few seem to want violent upheaval, however much it want change.

Even the major Communist faction, which long ago broke with the Soviet Union or Czechoslovakia and other deviants, is moving sedately rather than swiftly for change. Santiago Carillo, the Communist leader, said in Paris recently that the Communists could accept monarchy after Franco's death if it were approved in a referendum.

All parties are outlawed here but the communists, a probable would remain so when others were made legal. St. Soviet-American détente a their break with Moscow has given Spanish Communists increased respectability. They even in tenuous alliance with some Church leftists in support of workers' rights; and no one seems to doubt that they will ultimately be a legal and powerful party, as they are in Italy. Spain's concordat with the Vatican and its agreement with the United States on military base here must soon be renegotiated both negotiations could have settling effects on the regime and its continuing desire to entry into the Common Market is a major, if long-range, for the liberalization of Spanish institutions, particularly trade unions.

But the primary reason change is in the air in Spain is that as one experienced lawyer put it: "Everybody knows we are at the end of an era." Even within Portugal, the approaching economic squeeze, and other factors Franco's great age and increasing remoteness would portend the end of his long rule. Both government leaders and the conservative establishment would prefer some "liberalization" while he is still at the head of the state. Otherwise, they fear his death and the sudden absence of his authority would result in greater upheaval and more democracy than they care to contemplate.

That is why the censorship has been relaxed—and why, as yet, the change in Spain is mainly in the noise.

East Europe and Watergate

By David S. Broder

peans are genuinely puzzled that a man with Mr. Nixon's power—a head of state and head of government, a commander-in-chief whose authority was legitimized only two years ago by overwhelming vote of the people—should be brought down by a handful of unknown reporters and some members of the political opposition.

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of the American Embassy) carried an editorial column comparing Mr. Nixon to Onoda, the Japanese soldier who fought in the Philip- pines for 35 years after every- one else had surrendered. The battle is over, it implied, and everyone should be brought down by a handful of unknown reporters and some members of the political opposition.

After almost two years of telling their people that Watergate was being drummed up by enemies of Mr. Nixon's policy of détente, the leaders of the Soviet bloc countries "are preparing" a new position designed to salvage détente from the wreckage of the Nixon administration.

Janos Nagy, the deputy foreign minister of Hungary, told a cable that while he was still suspicious, that enemies of détente might try to exploit the Watergate situation to damage that policy, "I am certain, after two years, that the trend, has become strong enough to survive the inevitable ups and downs . . . Personalities are changing, but the trend of the execution of policies, but I don't know of any new head of government in the West who would say, 'No, I will not continue this policy.'"

What about Vice-President Ford? he was asked. "It is hard to believe an experienced politician like Mr. Ford would accept the job of Vice-President, understanding the principles of the Nixon foreign policy, and then make a right-about-face and go back to power. No, Mr. Ford is a man of principle and he would not accept the job if he disagreed with the policy."

"Besides," Mr. Nagy, a former ambassador to Washington, added with a smile, "the American people would not let him forget." "The Hungarians are the realist of the Communist world, but what Nagy is saying—with its implications of accepting the possibility of a change in the American presidency—looks like the beginning of wisdom in Eastern Europe."

Letters

Buckley and Brandt

Two-and-a-half-years ago, when I was talking to William F. Buckley Jr. and various siblings in preparing "The Buckleys: A Family Examined" (Morrow, 1973), I expressed the emphatic view that no one's private life was a legitimate object of public gossip, adding that what I had inadvertently learned about any Buckley did not belong on the public record. All most strongly agreed, especially William F. Buckley Jr.

That is what makes his column (12/7, June 7) about Willy Brandt, the recently ousted chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, especially repellent—even more than Buckley's characteristic lunge for the groin often enough noted by Robert Yeakum, the columnist

as the target of choice, and his equally characteristic arrogation of the power of district attorney, judge and jury acting ex parte and without concerning himself with the right of confrontation and cross-examination. He identifies no witness and produces no evidence for his gossip.

Anyone who knows anything about the Buckleys and who has lived in West Germany knows precisely what kind of informant they have and how disinterested those persons are: no more and no less than Buckley confederates in the United States and other countries. Anyone who knows West Germany knows too that these persons and the rest of the Right have been scheming for years to overthrow not only Brandt but the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats.

One does not have to be a fanatic partisan of Brandt, whom a French observer rightly called

the best chancellor any Germany has ever had and far better than any Germany has ever deserved to know how fanatically the Bonn republic is hated by the same circles that hated Weimar and are equally determined to bring down Bonn as they did Weimar, at the cost of whatever alliances are required. This is the primary lesson of eight months of research, formulated just a month ago when those forces started West Germany on the short march back to the past.

The other lesson, for me, is the apology I owe all the people who read "The Buckleys" and were told that one of the things that makes William F. Buckley Jr. dangerous is that he is a man of honor. I was old enough to know better, and hereby make public penance.

CHARLES L. MARKMANN, Heidelberg, W. Germany.

PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1974

Page 7

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Steel Raises Its Prices

U.S. Steel Corp. has increased prices by an average 3 percent on products used mainly in the auto and construction industries. The rate affects base prices for about 25 percent of the company's line. U.S. Steel says the increase will move prices "toward the higher levels being charged by other producers," and will be no more than prices charged by other companies. When federal price controls ended in April, U.S. Steel joined major producers in increasing prices with a 3.7 percent boost on its total product line.

U.K. Auto Sales Still Depressed

British auto sales remained depressed in May because of soft demand and production disruptions at some auto plants. The Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders Ltd. says registrations of new autos in May totaled 112,719, down 23 percent from 146,413 in May 1973. Of last month's total, imported autos accounted for 29,438, or 26.11 percent, compared with 29,755, or 27.15 percent, in May 1973. For the first five months of this year, registrations of new autos totaled 564,182, down from 774,020 in the five period a year earlier. Of that total, imports accounted for 189,748, or 33.62 percent, compared

with 198,021, or 35.20 percent, in the like period a year earlier.

Honda, Turkish Firm in Pact

Honda Motor Co. and Standard Belde, of Turkey, have agreed for the Turkish concern to assemble about 3,000 motorcycles in Turkey annually beginning next spring, Honda says. The motorcycles will range from 50-cubic-centimeter engine capacity vehicles to 250 cubic centimeters. The agreement will boost the number of countries in which Honda assembles its motorcycles to 26, a Honda spokesman says. He adds that Honda is also studying the possibility of assembling motorcycles in Brazil and Poland.

Japanese Car Exports Rising

Japanese car makers say production is declining because of lower domestic sales, but exports are rising sharply. Toyota reports May output was 186,000 units, 9.8 percent below May 1973, with domestic sales 46.3 percent lower at 78,000, but exports 37.8 percent higher at 81,000. Nissan says it raised its export ratio to 43 percent in May although output was 23 percent lower than May last year at 137,000 units. Toyota Kogyo says May output fell 2.1 percent compared with May last year to 58,000 units, but exports, at 30,000 were 37 percent higher.

Warns of Blow to World Economic System

EEC Urges OPEC to Avoid Oil Tax Rise

By Douglas Ramsey

BRUSSELS, June 12 (AP)—The European Economic Community is pressuring the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries not to raise taxes on oil companies at their meeting Saturday in Quito, officials say.

In a policy adopted last Friday and delivered early this week to OPEC authorities, the nine-member

EEC stresses its opposition to tax increases. It maintains that such rises would deal a further blow to the international economic system and stimulate inflation without offsetting profits of multinational oil companies.

The move is interpreted widely here as the first European step toward direct confrontation with the producing countries, as well as a significant shift in French policy toward the American-sup-

ported goal of keeping oil prices down.

The joint EEC position is expected to raise eyebrows among the oil-producing countries.

Until now, the official European attitude has been to steer clear of any open pressure against OPEC to avoid a broadening of the Arab embargo against the Netherlands.

Five chief arguments are made in the paper which West German diplomats delivered to OPEC authorities at their Vienna headquarters and in the various capitals early this week.

First, the EEC contends that excess profits made by oil companies since the outbreak of the crisis were due to "exceptional" circumstances, owing to the increased value of large oil reserves stored for security reasons by the companies.

Earnings Decline

The paper reportedly contends that the companies are already fast returning to a "minimal profit margin" as the reserves are diminishing.

Second, the absence of continued high profits would force oil companies to put up market prices, with the same result as an increase in the posted price for oil.

Third, any oil price rise at this time would be potentially disastrous for the international economic system.

Fourth, the EEC claims that companies would be pushed to invest greater amounts in developing alternative sources of energy which would later provide stiff competition for oil.

Finally, the Common Market indicates its willingness to curb the earning power of its multinationals. However, the paper only states Europe's "determination" to closely scrutinize oil company profits.

Business Sales Slow in U.S.

In Latest Month

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—The rise in U.S. business inventories and sales slowed in April, the Commerce Department reported today.

Inventories of all businesses rose \$2.15 billion, or 0.5 percent, in April to a seasonally-adjusted \$292.77 billion after having risen \$2.85 billion, or 1.3 percent, in March.

Sales of all businesses rose \$1.11 billion, or 0.7 percent, in April to an adjusted \$160.78 billion. In March, sales had risen \$3.2 billion, or 2 percent, to an adjusted \$159.68 billion.

The April inventory rise reflected a \$1.94-billion increase in stocks of manufacturers, a \$1.84-billion increase in stocks of retailers and a \$284-million rise in wholesalers' inventories.

The April sales gain was due primarily to an \$829-million increase in manufacturers' sales, while retailers' volume increased \$86 million, and receipts of wholesalers advanced \$181 million.

Bank of France Head Dismissed

PARIS, June 12 (Reuters)—Olivier Wormser was replaced today as governor of the Bank of France which he has headed for the past five years.

His successor as head of the French central bank will be Bernard Clappier, 60, president of Crédit National, the state financing institution. The change was announced after a cabinet meeting presided over by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Wormser's removal apparently resulted from a policy dispute with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. He clashed openly with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, while the President was still finance minister, over how best to tackle France's inflation problem.

Mr. Wormser said in a recent newspaper article that inflation could not be brought under control if the government at the same time pursued a policy of economic expansion. The government announcement said he would become an honorary governor of the Bank of France.

NYSE Urges Alien Brokers Get Access to U.S. Markets

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—New York Stock Exchange chairman James D. Needham said today that foreign broker-dealers should be allowed access to U.S. securities markets provided other nations grant reciprocal privileges to American firms.

In a letter to the Securities and Exchange Commission Mr. Needham said that the internationalization of securities business should be dependent on winning equal treatment for foreign and domestic firms in all countries.

With the letter was a report by the SEC's staff replying to SEC questions on the issue. It recommended that foreign broker-dealers be required to operate in the U.S. through domestic subsidiaries, thus eliminating problems of varying security rules and accounting practices among nations.

It also said the exchange believes that foreign banks doing commercial business in the United States should not be allowed to register with the SEC to engage in broker-dealer activities, but added that the New York Stock Exchange reserves judgment on whether foreign banks without commercial U.S. operations should be permitted broker-dealer operations.

Guidelines for uniform access to all U.S. exchanges should be formulated, the Big Board report

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Vows Tough Budget, Money Policy

Rush Sees Long Inflation Fight

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—President Nixon's new economic policy chief warned businessmen that the nation's severe inflationary ills will require a long and painful treatment involving slow economic growth and high interest rates.

In his first major speech since becoming White House economic counselor, Kenneth Rush stressed the government's determination to fight inflation with stringent monetary and budget policies, even though that course may take a long time and produce economic distress.

"Here is our plan: We will fight the inflation on the monetary and fiscal line no matter how long it takes," Mr. Rush said in a speech prepared for delivery before a National Association of Manufacturers dinner here yesterday.

Warns Against Appeals

The stern tone of Mr. Rush's remarks reinforced recent indications that the Nixon administration is determined to stick to a stringent anti-inflation policy and fully expects the Federal Reserve Board to back it up with tight money. The White House official warned his audience of businessmen against appealing for any relief.

He said: "If you start complaining to the executive branch, to

the Congress, for relief from high interest rates and from a slow growth of the economy, you will be rewarded with the same sort of inflationary policies that you have gotten in the past—controls and other interferences with the free market."

Reiterating the White House view that wage-price controls have been tried and have failed to restrain inflation, Mr. Rush said that fiscal and monetary restraint instead provide the right cure for soaring prices. Though such inflation remedies have been used before, he said they were not applied with sufficient force and duration.

"We have simply not had a sufficiently long-lasting effort at monetary and fiscal restraint," he said, adding, "but we will."

Money Supply Blamed

The official blamed the intensifying inflation cycle since the mid-1960s on excessive growth in the nation's money supply and on "steadily larger budget deficits" by the government.

The administration, he reiterated, is aiming to balance the budget. It will present Congress next January for the year starting July 1, 1975.

As for monetary policy, he said, "we know the Federal Reserve agrees with the need for a 'gradual, steady path of money-

specter of future social distress."

With annual growth in output of goods and services averaging 4 percent or more, as it has done in recent years, "it has been pos-

Strikes in U.S. on Increase

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—Inflation and the demise of wage controls are reviving U.S. labor's ultimate weapon: Strikes.

Work stoppages dipped dramatically in 1972 and 1973, when labor unions found generous pay packets difficult to squeeze past federal pay controllers. Indeed, the 27 million work days lost to strikes in each of those years was the lowest total since 1968.

Since May 1, however, the end of controls has created an un-

settled mix, magnifying all prospects in which none of the old formulas seem to apply. With the consumer price index in April up more than 10 percent from a year before, unions do not want merely to catch up but to get ahead of inflation.

The first hints of growing labor unrest surfaced in March when 480 work stoppages began, the largest total for any March since 1957. In April, more than 600 workers struck as a new wave of strikes began.

The study said that until now, the tendency of more women to seek work outside the home has been offsetting the potential reduction in the labor force resulting from the decline in the birth rate, which began in 1957, and the tendency of male workers to retire earlier.

But by 1985, the report predicted, the growth in female participation in the labor force will slacken. Unless the birth rate starts rising again, the length of the work week is expanded or the trend toward early retirement is reversed, the result will be a slowdown in economic growth likely to continue for the rest of the century, the report said.

The study said this raises "the

Japan's Exports Rise Sharply During May

TOKYO, June 12 (AP)—Japan's validated exports totaled \$5.05 billion in May, up 14.6 percent from April and up 60.5 percent from a year earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry announced today.

A spokesman for the ministry said exports of steel, chemical goods, ships, machinery, textiles and foodstuffs gained sharply, while exports of clothing declined sharply.

It also said the exchange believes that foreign banks doing commercial business in the United States should not be allowed to register with the SEC to engage in broker-dealer activities, but added that the New York Stock Exchange reserves judgment on whether foreign banks without commercial U.S. operations should be permitted broker-dealer operations.

Guidelines for uniform access to all U.S. exchanges should be formulated, the Big Board report

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factory prices. Or, if you cannot visit
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Kenneth Rush:
"We will fight
the inflation...
no matter how
long it takes."

Tight Money Warning Hits N.Y. Prices

Rush's Statement Adds To Interest Rate Woes

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—Profit-taking and a new call for a tight monetary policy to lick inflation pushed prices lower on the New York Stock Exchange today.

President Nixon's new economic counselor, Kenneth Rush, warned that tight monetary and fiscal policy will be necessary to cure the nation's severe inflationary ills.

Most analysts, however, thought that the market was merely undergoing a continuation of yesterday's technical correction which came on the heels of more than a week of sharp market gains.

Investors also appeared to be disappointed that leading banks have not joined First National City Bank's recent cut in the prime interest rate to 11 1/4 percent from 11 1/2 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 3.52 points to 248.56. It was off more than 9 points at its low for the session. About 900 issues declined while 416 advanced.

Volume totaled 11.15 million shares compared with 12.35 million yesterday.

National Semiconductor was one of the most active issues on the Big Board, rebounding 1 1/8 to 15 5/8 after a loss of 3 3/8 yesterday. Dow Jones news service and the Wall Street Journal reported that an industry analyst no longer believed the semiconductor industry would make a normal readjustment to the end of its "superboom."

In other industry stocks, Texas Instruments fell 3/4 to 92 1/2. Motorola was 55, up 1 1/4, and Paracord Camera & Instrument 44 1/2, up 3/4. All of the issues declined yesterday.

Western Bancorp slipped 5/8 to 19 3/4 in active trading. A block of 99,900 shares of the issue traded at 20.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 1.27 to 64.98.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter rose 0.03 to 30.51.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only



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AGENT



SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE

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SUBJECT:

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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Market Summary

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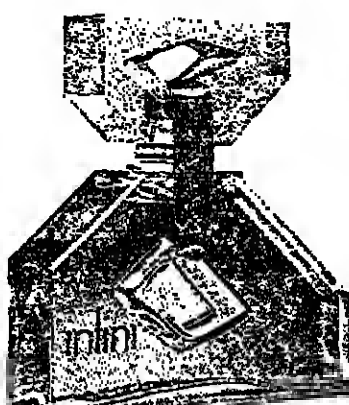
Tokyo Exchange

June 12, 1976	
	Price Yen
Phil. Elec.	292
Phil. Nig. Print.	339
Bank Nippon	455
Photo	323
Chem. Ind'ry	165
Iron	516
Ind. Air L.	1 810
Ind. El. P.	780
Seco	306
Ind. Sawery	375
Ind. Mach.	309
Ind. El. Ind.	435
Alusab E. Wh.	340
Alusab Hy. Ind.	340
Alusab Corp.	340
Ausub Co.	340
Alusakoshi	340
Wilson E'ac.	340
Sharp	340
Sinleelo	340
Sony Corp.	340
Sumitomo Bk.	340
Tahpo Marine	340
Taheda Chem.	340
Teikin	340
Tokai Marine	340
Toray	340
Toyota Mo'tr	340

SECURITY ANALYST

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infini
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Danes' Marketing To Try Tax Poo On 3,000 Counts

COPIES WILL BE 12 TO 15.—The Danish Folketide, north of London, says on reaching No. 10 and the number of the grandeur. Magnus Glitstrup, in order to try him on thousands of the various charges.

The case was 124 for trial on 26 August, with 100 statements after a heated, four-hour debate.

Mr. Glitstrup, a 48-year-old lawyer and leader of the anti-tax, anti-business Progress party, caused the establishment of a political persecution against him.

Primary charges against Mr. Glitstrup include more than 3,000 counts of tax evasion and fraudulent transactions. Mr. Glitstrup had set up a system of tax-deductible loan operations between thousands of corporations which he formed for himself and clients.

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close
Commodities	52.27	41.15	48.91
Industrials	52.57	53.75	53.19
Transportation	34.74	34.53	34.64
Utilities	28.86	29.69	29.25
Finance	53.73	52.47	53.62

	Share	Price
June 11	236,779	\$14.95
June 10	154,687	\$22.15
June 7	287,775	\$31.35
June 6	214,757	\$26.69
June 5	210,678	\$23.27
June 4	308,851	\$26.22
June 2	245,527	\$20.13

* These figures are included in the

Utility	24.86	26.79	27.82
Finance	53.73	52.47	53.62
2011-12	151	91	91

	Share	Buy	Sale
June 11	536,777	319,928	
June 10	531,187	322,115	
June 7	547,775	331,336	
June 6	514,777	218,645	
June 5	530,078	337,327	
June 4	560,651	326,328	
June 2	542,527	300,173	

* These figures are included in the figures.

June 7	297.775	351.330
June 8	214.777	216.645
June 9	230.078	231.327

June 4	330,855	326,228
June 2	547,527	290,173

*These trials are included in the figures.

Figure 6.

Esmark's profits
jumped 66%
this half.

Esmark is a brand new, one-year old international holding company. A company that had \$4 billion in revenues in fiscal 1974. A company that's number 27 on the Fortune Magazine list of the 500 largest U.S. companies. And one of the 30 companies that make up the blue chip Dow Jones Industrial Average.

For 119 years, we were known as Swift & Company. Now we are Esmark and we're in four promising growth areas: oil, gas and other energy products; insurance, financial and business services; chemicals (primarily minerals and fertilizer); and food and protein products.

In the first half of fiscal 1974, revenues totaled \$2.3 billion, up 25%. Profits jumped 66% to \$22.7 million, equal to \$2.67 per share. In the most recent quarter, profits rose 69% to \$17.4 million, or \$1.43 per share, on revenues of \$1.2 billion, a rise of 29%. We don't expect to continue at this pace for the next six months, try as we will. But management does believe the full fiscal year will see records in both revenues and earnings.

A company doesn't have this kind of success without doing a lot of things right. For example, Esmark's management has put together four very sound subholding companies.

Vickers Energy's activities include refining, marketing and transporting petroleum. It also owns 51% of TransOcean Oil, Inc., an exploration-production firm with interests in the North Sea and in other locations. Their combined efforts result in an almost totally integrated petroleum operation.

GSI, Inc., is Esmark's financial, insurance, data processing, real estate and business subholding company. And it provides many needed consumer and institutional services in these areas.

Victrola, Esmark's chemical segment, makes and markets fertilizer internationally, operating in the U.S., Canada, Korea and Australia. It's the only company in the U.S. which is basic in nitrogen, phosphate and potash—the three ingredients of all fertilizer.

And Swift & Company is the Esmark company that keeps helping to satisfy the worldwide demand for protein products, such as meat, poultry, soybeans and edible oil products, and other grocery items like peanut butter, margarine and blue cheese. Operations and licensees are in the U.S., Canada, the United Kingdom, continental Europe, Puerto Rico, Panama, Japan and the Philippines.

Now that you know a little about us, maybe you'd like to know more. If so, write to: Phil Thomas, Director, Financial Relations, Esmark, Inc., 55 East Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60609. U.S.A.

Who's Esmark?

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ABD Securities Corporation **Basle Securities Corporation**

EuroPartners Securities Corporation **Robert Fleming**
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SoGen-Swiss International Corporation **UBS-DB Corporation**

American Stock Exchange Trading

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*DAD'S GOT HOMEWORK *AGAIN*? IS HE GONNA FLUNK AT THE OFFICE?*

ABOUT BEHAVIORISM

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THREE years ago, in "Beyond Freedom and Dignity," the noted behavioral psychologist B. F. Skinner attempted nothing less than to deprive theoretical man of the freedom of his will and the dignity of his autonomy. Now, for the first time, we were enraptured by this exercise (and in the din that greeted "Beyond Freedom and Dignity" you could hear more cries of rage than songs of praise) Dr. Skinner has tried to provide an antidote. In his compact and modestly titled new book, "About Behaviorism," he has begun by listing the 20 most salient objections to "behaviorism or the science of behavior," and he has gone on to answer them both implicitly and explicitly. The result sets off few fireworks this time. Dr. Skinner has gone on the defensive, it seems. He has answers and explanations for everyone.

For instance, to those who object that "behaviorists deny the existence of feelings, sensations, ideas, and other features of mental life," Dr. Skinner concedes that "a good degree of clarification is in order." What people are really decriing is "methodological behaviorism," an earlier stage of the science whose goal was precisely to close off mentalistic explanations of behavior, if only to counteract the 2,500-year-old influence of mentalism. But Dr. Skinner is a "radical behaviorist." "Radical behaviorism... takes a different line. It does not deny the possibility of a behaviorist's knowledge or its possible usefulness.... It restores introspection...."

For instance, to those who object that behaviorism "neglects innate endowment and argues that all behavior is acquired during the lifetime of the individual," Dr. Skinner expresses puzzlement. Granted, "A few behaviorists... have minimized if not denied a genetic contribution, and in their enthusiasm for what may be done through the environment, others have no doubt... If a genetic endowment were unimportant, but few would contend that behavior is 'endlessly malleable.'" And Dr. Skinner himself, sounding as often as not like some latter-day Social Darwinist, gives as much weight to the "contingencies of survival" in the evolution of the human species as to the "contingencies of reinforcement" in the lifetime of the individual.

For instance, to those who claim that behaviorism "cannot explain creative achievements... in art, for example, or in music, literature, science, or mathematics," Dr. Skinner provides an intriguing ellipsis. "Contingencies of reinforcement also resemble contingencies of survival in the production of novelty.... In both

natural selection and operant conditioning the appearance of mutations is crucial. Until new species evolved because of new changes in genes or chromosomes, but the geneticist arrange conditions under which mutations are particularly likely to occur. We can also discover some of the sources of new forms of behavior which undergo selection by prevailing contingent or reinforcement, and fortunately the creative artist or thinker in other ways of introducing novelties."

And so go Dr. Skinner's answers to the 20 questions. He poses them, answers all the questions from asking if behaviorism is "to account for cognitive processes" to wondering if behaviorism "is indifferent to the warmth and richness of human life and... is incompatible with the enjoyment of art, music and literature and with love of one's fellow men."

But will it wash? Will it set to silence those critics who have characterized B. F. Skinner variously as a mad, manipulative doctor, as a naive 19th-century positivist, as an unscientific technician, and as an arrogant sociologist? There is no gaining that "About Behaviorism" is an unusually compact summary of both the history and the philosophy of the science of human behavior, as well as the insights on its defining behaviorism. It is a veritable work of organization. And anyone who reads it will never again be able to think of behaviorism as a simplistic philosophy that reduces human beings to black boxes responding robotlike to external stimuli.

Still, there are certain quibbles that "About Behaviorism" does not quite dispel. For one thing, though Dr. Skinner makes countless references to the advances in experiments with behaviorism, he makes no mention of the fact that behaviorism has made since it first began running rats through mazes six or seven decades ago, he fails to provide a single illustration of these advances. And though it may be true, as Dr. Skinner argues, that one can extrapolate from pigeons to people, it would be reassuring to be shown precisely how.

More important, he has not satisfactorily rebutted the basic criticism that behaviorism is scientistic rather than scientific. It merely emulates the sciences. A true science doesn't predict, it advances what can be tested, and which is firmly established as science, not even when it is posing as "the philosophy of the science." A true science simulates advances through testing hypotheses.

But Dr. Skinner predicts that behaviorism will produce the

By Alan Truscott

To test the operation of bidding screens, subject of international controversy during the last few months, Jaime Ortiz Pasino, playing captain of the Swiss team and vice-president of the World Bridge Federation, organized a match recently in Geneva. The Swiss team challenged Bob Wolff and Bob Hamman of Dallas, recent winners of the world pairs title at the Olympiad in the Canary Islands, along with Bill Bielecky and Eddie Kantar of Los Angeles.

The practical value of screens in averting ethical problems was demonstrated on the diagrammed deal with Jean Besse, the great Swiss champion, sitting South and Tony Trand as North. Kantar was East.

Besse attempted to deceive the opposition with a psychic bid. This worked up to a point, but he could not believe that his partner had read the situation accurately when the crucial moment arrived.

The strange bid of four diamonds by Trand was a transfer overcall, showing a least four hearts. Besse, as South, now decided that his opponents could make a game in spades, and tried to talk them out of it by bidding the suit at the two-level.

When Besse later reversed twice to hearts, Kantar as East worked out Besse's motives and bid four spades. He thought he would find four spades in the West hand, but he would have been disappointed.

North doubled when four spades were named to him, and in practical play he would be correct. But even for a player of the highest ethical standards, to double in an appropriate monotone without allowing any hint of satisfaction to creep into the announcement.

With screens in use, however, the double was made silently by

Trand, and repeated about by monitor in a flat tone. Besse therefore had no ethical problem. But he had a technical one: Could Trand have enough strength to defeat four spades?

The answer was yes—four spades would have failed by at least one trick, and probably more. But this seemed unlikely to Besse, and he removed the doubt and bid five hearts, which East doubled.

Bienberg led clubs and could not find the suit, which gave Besse some help. He ruffed the second club, drew trumps, and played diamonds. The diamond queen was provided him with a discard to remove one of dummy's losing spades, and he escaped for low down clubs. He could have been doing worse tricks if Bienberg had led spades originally or had shifted to that suit at the second trick.

NORTH
 ♠ A74
 ♥ AK796
 ♦ KJ
 ♣ 974

WEST (D) **EAST**
 ♣ KJ3 ♠ Q862
 ♠ 102 ♥ —
 ♥ A7632 ♦ 1054
 ♠ KQ2 ♣ A108532

SOUTH
 ♠ 1095
 ♥ J98543
 ♦ Q98
 ♣ —

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ♣	2 ♣	Pass	2 ♣
Pass	3 ♣	Pass	3 ♣
Pass	4 ♣	Pass	4 ♣
Pass	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
Pass	5 ♣	Pass	5 ♣
Pass	Pass	5 ♣	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club king.

At French Open

Jautret Accommodated In and Off Tennis Court

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, June 12 (UPI)—The French radio stationer on his tape recorder, the tennis player Jautret, first asked a favor, will you please ask me about incident the other day?" he

no minutes into the question-answer session—well after that had been congratulated his victory today in the quarterfinals of the French Open tennis tournament.

Orantes Advances
Jautret, 27, a Frenchman, is the No. 1 Frenchman in the semifinals, popular Orantes of Spain also had on as did No. 1 women's Chris Evert and long-legged German Olga Masshoff, who receives attention on the is of Roland Garros. Besides a good player, she is 6 feet, 7 inches tall.

Saturday Match
Jautret and Jautret had time to watch their opponent's errors. Jautret defeated Chile's Patricio Jorj, 6-3, 6-1, and will play Jautret Saturday. The

Frenchman beat Hans-Jürgen Pohmann, 7-6, 6-3, 6-2.

In this sport of mostly gentlemen, Jautret had nice things to say about his foe today, because his opponent had been nice to him.

To the third set, one of Jautret's serves was called out by the line judge. Jautret, before he had time to finish his moon, was given the point by Pohmann, who told the judge that the ball, indeed, was good. Pohmann was cheered by the crowd of about 6,000. He then lost the match.

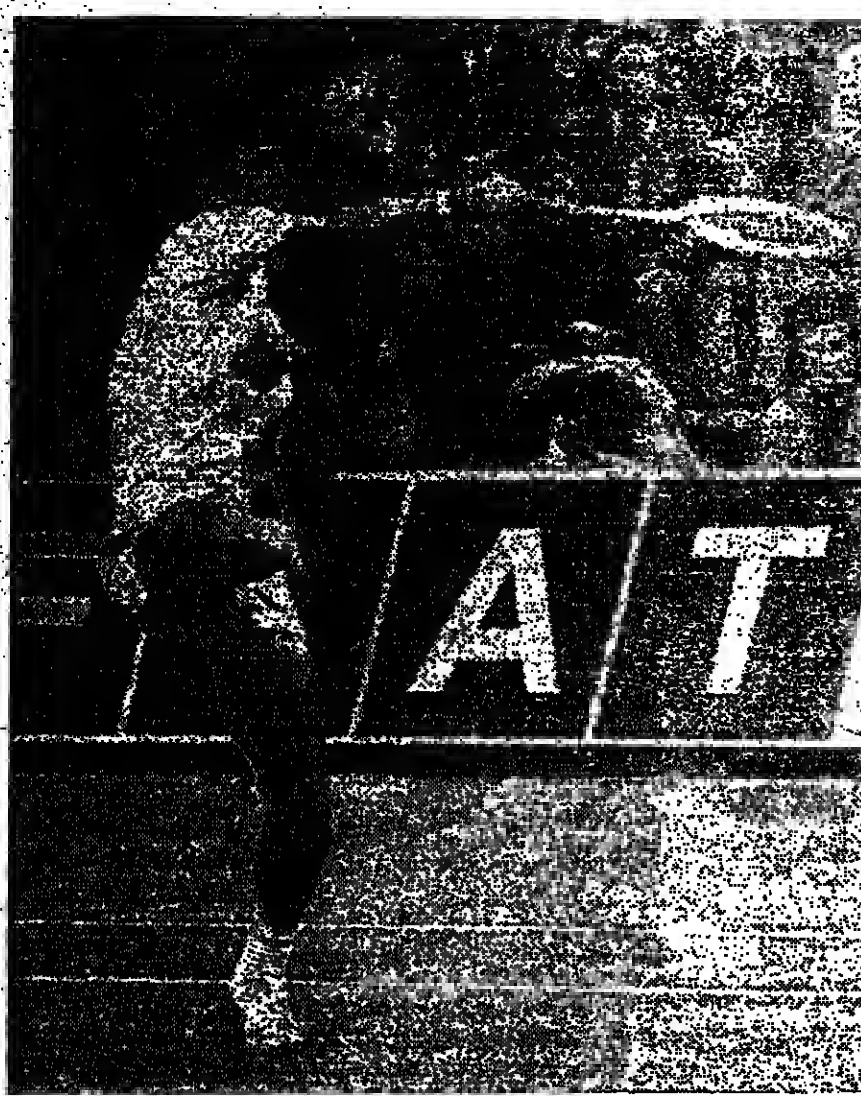
Jautret, keeping up the nice-guy trend, said that he thought his next opponent, Orantes, was indeed a better player than he was.

For tomorrow's men's quarterfinals, the better players are No. 1 seed, the Nastase, whose matches thus far have been so easy that he's been able to treat the crowd to a little comedy act, and Bjorn Borg, whose solid locks are enough for the young women of Paris. Borg faces Paul Rameser of Mexico; Nastase plays American Harold Solomon.

Pinch-hitter Ron Woods walked off reliever Tom Hall to load the bases and Mike Jorgensen drove in his second run of the game with a single. Tim Lincecum hit the third Red Sox pitcher, Pedro Borbon, with a single to drive in two more runs that tied the score at 5-5.

Davis then cleared the right-field fence with his home run, putting Montreal ahead, 6-5.

Francis Jautret of France makes a return during his match against West German Hans-Jürgen Pohmann yesterday.



Montreal's Davis Bats in 7 Runs Against Reds

Braves 4, Mets 3

At Atlanta, Johnny Oates bled home from second base on Frank Tepedino's sacrifice bunt and relief pitcher Bob Apodaca's throwing error in the 11th inning to give the Braves a 4-3 victory over New York.

Oates began the 11th with a single and moved to second on a hit by Craig Robinson. Tepedino, who entered the game in the ninth inning as a pinch-hitter, then laid down a bunt which Apodaca scooped up and fired past first base and into short-rightfield, allowing Oates to score.

Astros 10, Phillies 1

At Houston, Cesar Cedeño's third career grand slam home highlighted a 10-run seventh inning in which Doug Rader got three RBIs on two hits and right-hander Larry Dierker limited Philadelphia to five hits for a 10-1 victory.

Dierker recorded his fourth victory of the season and his second complete game in five days.

Cubs 7, Giants 4

At San Francisco, Don Kessinger drove in two runs and Jerry Morales, Billy Williams and Rick Monday added an RBI each as Chicago beat the Giants, 7-4.

Ken Frailing went the first six innings for the Cubs and gained credit for his fifth victory in 10 decisions. John Daquisto, tough in seven innings, took his sixth loss compared to four victories. Horacio Pina, who pitched out of a bases-loaded jam in the eighth, picked up his third save.

Cardinals 1, Dodgers 0

At Los Angeles, Bake McBride singled home the only run of the game and Lynn McGlothen, with last-out relief help from Al Hrabosky, gained his eighth victory of the season as St. Louis nipped the Dodgers, 1-0.

Los Angeles, winner of 42 of 58 games, averaged 5.3 runs per contest before McGlothen and Hrabosky handed the Dodgers their first shutout of the year.

Pirates 5, Padres 2

At San Diego, Al Oliver singled home Ricki Zisk with two out in the eighth inning.

In the eighth inning to snap a 2-2 tie as Pittsburgh beat the Padres, 5-2.

Gene Clines' bases-loaded single in the ninth drove in a pair of insurance runs, Ken Brett pitched a seven-inning shutout his seventh victory against four losses. He walked seven and struck out three. Losing pitcher Randy Jooss's record dipped to 9-11.

Orioles 4, Twins 2

In the American League, at Bloomington, Jim Palmer snapped his seven-game losing streak when he combined with Grant Jackson and Bob Reynolds to pitch Baltimore to a 4-2 victory over Minnesota.

Tommy Davis drove in a pair of runs with a single and Brooks Robinson hit his second homer of the year to provide the margin of victory for Palmer, who raised his record to 3-7. Palmer allowed only four hits and one run in 6 1/3 innings, but walked five and was replaced by Jackson in the seventh after walking successive batters.

Indians 6, White Sox 0

At Chicago, Jim Perry scattered eight hits and recorded his 30th career shutout in hurling Cleveland to a 6-0 victory over the White Sox.

Perry, in picking up his fifth victory of the year against five losses, notched his 189th career triumph. Coupled with his brother Gaylord's 187 career triumphs, the two Perrys have matched the all-time record set at the turn of the century by the trio of John, Walter and Arthur Clarkson.

Royals 1, Brewers 0

At Kansas City, Amos Otis hit a run-scoring single up the middle in the third inning, lifting the Royals to a 1-0 victory over Milwaukee behind the eight-inning pitching of Al Fitzmorris.

Fitzmorris, 6-2, tossed his second straight shutout, the only two recorded by the Royals' pitching staff this season.

Tuesday's Line Scores

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